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Irish Capital Hears Home Rule Measure Criticized

MR. BONAR LAW SAYS UNIONISTS' PLEDGE STANDS

Party Leader at Dublin Declares
Home Rule Bill Will Never
Be Accepted Without Ratification
on Part of the People

ULSTER IS SUPPORTED

(Special to the Monitor)
DUBLIN, Ireland.—As already reported by cable, Mr. Bonar Law fulfilled his engagement to speak in Dublin by addressing a mass meeting at the Theater Royal recently. Lord Barrymore presided, and Mr. Bonar Law was accompanied by the Ulster Unionist leader, Sir Edward Carson.

Mr. Bonar Law said that no one could look back, whatever his sympathies, upon the past history of Ireland without a feeling of regret and perhaps a feeling of shame. It was a record of wrongs imposed and wrongs suffered on both sides, which had left a legacy of bitterness which time alone could heal. Time, however, he said, was healing it. During the last 20 years there had been a revival of prosperity in Ireland, but it was no exaggeration to say that the present action of the present Liberal government was undoing all that good work.

"They tell us now," Mr. Bonar Law continued, "that home rule is inevitable. Mr. Birrell said it the other night. Why is it more inevitable than it was in 1906? Yet in 1906 when they had an independent majority they never touched it. What is the change? There is no change in Ireland. The only change is in the composition of the House of Commons itself."

Mr. Asquith's own attitude towards the question he insisted was fully evidenced by the fact that from the day when home rule was defeated at the polls in 1895 to the present time he had never mentioned it in any election address which he had published. He, Mr. Bonar Law, maintained, that the government had no moral right to carry this bill until they had received the authority of the people whom they professed to represent. He claimed that it raised issues so vital that it was the people and the

people alone who were entitled to decide the question.

Proceeding, Mr. Bonar Law said that the government would lose nothing, not even time, by taking this course. For after an election if the country was with them the bill would go through without the delay of a single hour. They would lose nothing, and they would gain the moral prestige which was lacking now, and they would cut from beneath the feet of the Unionists the ground for their present opposition.

Leaving out of account, however, all question of what happened at the election, he claimed that recent events had so completely altered the situation that the necessity for an appeal to the people was undeniable. Of these changes the most important was what had happened and was happening in Ulster. He wondered whether his audience had ever tried to picture what civil war meant. Perhaps he exaggerated the dangers of it, although he did not think so, but he confessed that it was a prospect from which he shrank in horror, and for which he wished to avoid, if it was possible, any responsibility. It was for that reason that when Mr. Asquith spoke at Ladybank he gave what seemed a favorable reply. It was not really because he was afraid of the effect of civil war on his party interests.

Civil war, Mr. Bonar Law continued, would not only mean anarchy, it would mean literally red ruin and the breaking up of law. It would produce results from which the country would not recover for a generation. If the government persisted, then the duty of his party, both in England and in Ireland, was plain, and as a party they would do their duty.

"I have said," Mr. Bonar Law continued, speaking with emphasis, "on behalf of the party, and only a week ago it was repeated in language as plain as my own by Lord Lansdowne, and the party has endorsed it that if an attempt to coerce Ulster is made by the government before they have received the sanction of the electors, Ulster will do well to resist them, and we will support her in their resistance to the end."

"Rightly or wrongly," Mr. Bonar Law said in conclusion, "we have said, and our party has ratified all we have said, that if the question is referred to the people and if the verdict is given against us, so far as the leaders of the Unionist party are concerned, we shall bow to that decision. But let there be no mistake, he added, we cannot in honor go back and we never shall go back from the pledge we have given to the people of Ulster. They will not submit, and

we shall not allow them to decide the question."

Sir Edward Carson, who also spoke, read a telegram from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in which he wished every success to the meeting and expressed his reliance on the action of Irishmen to carry the Unionist cause to victory.

BERLIN DECIDES TO TEACH FRENCH IN FREE SCHOOLS

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—The Berlin municipality has just decided to include French in the curriculum of the national schools, to be, like all other branches of instruction, free of charge.

The innovation, which is only for children who show a talent for languages, has been organized with customary thoroughness. Afternoon classes, each of an hour's duration, have been arranged twice a week for boys and girls separately, no class to consist of more than thirty scholars.

Children are only admitted by their own desire and by their parents' full consent. The course is to be four years, from the age of 10 to 14. Competent teachers have been selected, who will be under the personal supervision of a rector of one of the classical schools, and salaries and other expenses will be defrayed by the municipality.

In this respect Berlin is only following, somewhat tardily, the example of Charlottenburg, a municipality in the west of Berlin, whose free schools have included French instruction for several years past.

EFFICIENCY URGED BY LORD ROBERTS FOR MEN OF ARMY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Lord Roberts in a brief speech recently at a dinner of the Society of Authors, replied to the remarks of Mr. Asquith on the present position and efficiency of the territorial force.

The deputation from the county territorial associations which waited on Mr. Asquith, he said, asked for more money in the hope that thereby they might get more men. Money might possibly enable them to complete the small number of 31,000 territorial officers and men which Lord Haldane laid down as necessary for the defense of the country, but money would not make them efficient.

If double or treble the money was given and double or treble the number of men came forward, he said, they would not be of the slightest use in war unless they were trained as soldiers. He exhorted all of them not to trust to men who were not trained to fight. He could tell them that untrained men were no better than a body of schoolboys. Panic spread among them on the shortest notice.

No matter what their individual courage might be, they could not be trusted to fight against a disciplined army unless they had been trained. The money which the deputation asked Mr. Asquith for would not be given, but if it were given to fill up the numbers it would be positively throwing good money after bad.

ITALIAN FLEET AT ALEXANDRIA

(Special to the Monitor)
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—The Italian squadron, under the command of the Duke of Abruzzi, has arrived in Alexandria. The squadron consists of the battleships Regina Elena, the Roma and the Napoli and the torpedo boat destroyers Intrepido, Indomito, Irremito and Invinibile.

The duke, who proceeded immediately on his arrival to Cairo, was entertained at a banquet by the Khedive. The absence of all manifestations of cordiality on the part of the Greek section of the population is very noticeable. None of the Greek papers have referred to the visit of the Italian fleet.

TWO FLEETS IN GREEK WATERS

(Special to the Monitor)

ATHENS, Greece.—The arrival of the French and English squadrons, the former from Phalerum bay and the latter from Keratsini, was watched by large crowds of people all along the coast. The press, in its welcome to the squadrons, states that Greece can never forget what it owes to the two great western powers, from the time of the battle of Navarino right up to the present day.

BRITISH PREMIER DECRIES GROWTH OF ARMAMENTS

Mr. Asquith Says Only Disquietude of Liberal Party Lies in Increase of National Expenditure, Especially for Warfare

COOPERATION URGED

(Special to the Monitor)
LEEDS, England.—Speaking at Leeds recently, Mr. Asquith said, in reviewing the work of the Liberal party, that so far as he knew there was only one aspect of it which checked their satisfaction as they surveyed the past. It was their disquietude at the growth of the national expenditure, and in particular of that part of it which was devoted to the fighting services.

They—and when he said they, he meant his colleagues in the government and himself, every one of them without exception—lamented as much as any one in that hall this huge diversion all over the world of national wealth into non-productive channels.

A ministry of this country, Mr. Asquith continued, which out of wantonness or levity, in a spirit of vainglorious rivalry or of reckless provocation, added as much as a pound to the national expenditure for this purpose would commit a national crime. The Liberal party could not plead guilty to that reproach. They were charged with a solemn trust, and in its performance it was their duty to maintain a vigilant watch on what the rest of the nations were doing, and to have always steadily and constantly in view the worldwide interests of which for the time being they were the stewards.

But they might ask, and readily ask, whether those things were going to go on forever? Until that ever-increasing leakage was stopped, by reason of it the material resources for social progress were drained ever drier and drier. Such was the position, but nothing could, in his opinion, really effectively be done without the cooperation of the great powers of the world, brought about by the demands of their peoples.

"I believe myself," Mr. Asquith said in conclusion, "that every growing stress and strain of new taxation, and all the swelling indebtedness, may accomplish what philanthropists and idealists have so far failed to do.

"Speaking for myself and my colleagues," he added, "what I say to you is this, you may rest assured that we shall seize eagerly every opportunity that we can discover or create to promote a concerted alleviation of this burden and waste which presses upon the hopes and aspirations of mankind."

SOCIALIST WINS IN ITALY

(Special to the Monitor)
ROME, Italy.—At the first meeting of the new chamber, Signor Marcora was reelected speaker by 304 votes to 22 given to the Socialist, Signor Prampolini. This is regarded as a ministerial victory.

BRITISH ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE AWARDS PRIZE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—At a meeting of the academic committee of the Royal Society of Literature, held at the Caxton hall under the presidency of Sir Walter Raleigh, the Edmond de Polignac prize of £100 was awarded to James Stephens of Dublin, for his book "The Croak of Gold."

Four new members were added to the academic committee, the addresses of reception being delivered to Mrs. Margaret L. Woods by Maurice Hewlett, to John Masefield by the chairman, to the Very Rev. William Ralph Inge, Dean of St. Paul's, by A. C. Benson, and to Max Beerbohm by Laurence Binyon.

Mr. Benson, addressing Dr. Inge, said that those who knew nothing of the intimate working of such an institution as St. Paul's thought of a deanery as a fortress of refined and scholarly leisure, and were surprised at any sound, save the voice of mild and reasonable exhortation, issuing from so calm a retreat. But this was not Dr. Inge's way, and the world was pleasantly surprised to find him speaking with a frank directness and a bold originality, words both wise and trenchant, finely edged and delicately

SUFFRAGISTS AT LIVERPOOL PROTEST CAT AND MOUSE ACT

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence Says Present Political Deadlock Largely Due to Fact of No Government Measure Before Country—All Factions Urged to Cooperate

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—There was a large attendance at Hope hall recently to hear Mrs. Pethick Lawrence speak on "Votes for Women." John Zeigler, Esq., J. P., took the chair and said that they had met together for the purpose of affirming their whole allegiance to the cause of woman suffrage, and also to give Mrs. Pethick Lawrence a hearty welcome.

Mr. Zeigler went on to say that some people considered that there was a dark cloud over the movement today, and that perhaps there was, but he wished it was the darkest hour which preceded the dawn.

Proceeding Mr. Zeigler said that if women were to accept the moral obligation of the laws of the country they must help to make them and that it was not possible for one half of the country to make laws to govern the other half, as was the present condition.

Another point brought out by Mr. Zeigler was that laws affect women as directly as they affect men, and that therefore women must have a say in the matter, and he looked for the day when physical force would be dethroned in favor of moral force.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence then rose, amid much enthusiasm, and said that she would like to meet to pass the following resolution:

"That this meeting records its profound indignation at the dishonorable way in which the government have trifled with the urgent matter of the enfranchisement of women and claims that immediately on the reassembling of Parliament they shall give effect to the overwhelming wish of the people of this country by introducing and carrying into law a measure removing the sex barrier to the franchise. It further protests against the reintroduction of the torture of political prisoners, and declares that neither the cat and mouse act nor the system of forcible feeding is to be tolerated in a civilized country."

This was seconded by Miss Patricia Woolcock and carried unanimously.

Mrs. Lawrence then proceeded to say that the meeting was held under the auspices of the Votes for Women Fellowship and that the object of the society was to bring together or unite all the different suffrage societies throughout the country, whether militant or non-militant, as the whole success of the movement depended on unity. The one basis for uniting was the question of qualifying for the vote and equality for men and women regarding the vote in this was the one point on which suffrage societies were agreed and had been for 40 years.

Proceeding Mrs. Lawrence said that the present political deadlock was largely due to the fact that there was no government measure before the country, but that really the cause was never so strong and that there was a force in the movement that no oppression could kill and against which nothing could be arrayed. Mrs. Lawrence went on to say that processions and big gatherings were no use

in bringing about a change.

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Leader of French Socialists Urges Retrenchment

FRENCH LOAN PLAN DEBATED BY DEPUTIES

Socialist Leader Says Solution of Fiscal Problem Lies in Some Other Direction and Makes Plea for End of Armament

AMENDMENT LOSES

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—The debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the government loan, which constituted a memorable event in French politics, opened before a full house with every available space for visitors filled. The first day's work was more or less of a prelude, being devoted to a motion by M. Jaurès to adjourn the debate. This was, however, defeated by 439 votes to 148.

Public interest was widely awakened, while that of the financial world was evidently intensely alert, for there were more stock exchange men present at the Palais Bourbon while the debate was on than at the Bourse itself.

The discussion of the loan went to the very bottom of French credit, and covered the whole fiscal system in France. It will be remembered by the readers of the Monitor, that the French government latterly urged the indispensability to France of a loan of fr.1,300,000,000. The budgetary committee opposed the scheme from many points of view, finally recommending that it should be reduced to fr.900,000,000 and that the fr.400,000,000 which was the portion required to discharge the cost of military operations in Morocco, should be excluded from this loan; and dealt with separately.

There was, however, a section of the committee who were of opinion that the loan should rather be increased to fr.1,500,000,000 or even fr.1,675,000,000 in order to cover other expenditure not included in the scheme, but which nevertheless, needed providing for. This view has not a few supporters in the chamber itself.

In addition to the amount of the loan, a more serious question was raised before the committee, and one which was regarded as vital, viz., whether the French "rentes" shall in future either conditionally or otherwise, be subject to taxation, a point which materially affects the form and nature of the bonds issued for securing the loan. The whole of the financial and commercial communities in France were up in arms at the possibility of any change being made. Rumors were current during the

last few days that negotiations were pending between the cabinet and the committee with a view to obtaining the former's approval to a scheme whereby French "rentes" were to be liable to a limited form of taxation. This ended by the publication of an official note, issued by the cabinet, to the effect that it stood pledged to the principle of the French "rentes" remaining entirely free from any taxation whatever.

Under these conditions the debate was formally opened by the demand of the Socialist leader, who demanded that before the debate should proceed the government should give positive guarantees to the field of future military operations in Morocco, reduce gradually the present term of military service by adopting a system of civilian-army in place of the present military system, and submit to all the European powers a scheme for compulsory arbitration.

The audience in the chamber expected a violent speech from the great Socialist, but, to their surprise M. Jaurès supported his motion to adjourn in very moderate terms, the gist of his speech being that the present financial policy of the government meant ruin to the country. The fundamental mistake was the three years military service bill.

Out of the many economic dangers with which they were threatened and which were unavoidable, he said the greatest of all was the fact that the present loan would not be sufficient to solve the present financial difficulty and must inevitably be followed by others. The present deficiency actually exceeded a billion of francs and there must, moreover, soon be further demands for other extraordinary expenditure since the present military increase would necessarily be followed by more modern armaments, as for instance the new rifle, which would cost at least another fr.500,000,000.

Taking the year 1909 as a point of departure, M. Jaurès proceeded to make some comparisons in expenditure. He said that the much quoted ruinous expenditure on social matters, all put together did not exceed fr.200,000,000, while the war budget alone in 1909 was fr.700,000,000. In 1914 it had even risen to the astounding figure of fr.1,400,000,000, but this was not all, for they had to add the military pensions which raised the total to over two millions. The time had come, he said, to put a stop to this kind of thing, even if they had to find a new policy in order to do it.

With regard to Morocco it was stated that preparations were being made for a new military expedition in the spring, which would include a march on Taza, and the possibility of any change being made. Rumors were current during the

altogether unnecessary measure. Address

LOWER MINIMUM RAILWAY RATES SOUGHT IN BENGAL

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—A year and a half ago, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce approached the government of India with a view to an alteration in the method according to which the railways, which are practically all controlled by the state, are not allowed to charge less for freight than a certain fixed minimum tariff.

This tariff is fixed so high that it enables the most extravagant and least efficient line to make a profit, or at least, avoid a very great loss; but it is unfair to the better managed lines, because it prevents them from taking advantage of the opportunities opened to them by their superior efficiency.

The East Indian railway, for example, could put forward a much lower tariff than the G. I. P. railway, but it is not

allowed to; and many other lines are in a similar position.

The Bengal chamber made an urgent appeal last year to induce the government of India to put an end to this patent and glaring anomaly. After deliberating the subject for a year and a half the government of India, or the railway board which manages the railways for the government, has replied, declining to make any alteration in the existing state of things.

It gives as its reason for its refusal the fact that if certain railways were permitted to lower their tariffs they would attract the trade which now passes over other lines, and those lines would therewith cease to pay. The result would be that their shareholders, who reside for the most part in England, would charge the government of India with bad faith. This reasoning has failed to convince the chamber of the justice of continuing the anomaly, and it has announced its intention of returning to the subject at an early date.

BRITISH RAILWAY AGREEMENT GIVES MEN CONCESSIONS

(Special to the Monitor)

DARLINGTON, England.—A settlement has been arrived at on the North Eastern railway with reference to the demands put forward by the company's employees in the Darlington program. This program has for a considerable time been pressed by the men's representatives on the conciliation conference as a substitute for the Woodhouse award which has regulated wages on the railway for the past four years.

The proposals embodied in the Darlington program, which were discussed at almost a score of meetings, included the recognition of eight hours as a standard working-day, an advance of 2s. per week to all men in receipt of less than 30s. per week, the abolition of piece work, tonnage and bonus systems of payment and other improvements.

The full official statement of the agreement arrived at on the basis of these proposals has not yet been issued, but it includes the concession of a nine-hour day for engine drivers, firemen and goods and mineral guards. The passenger guards at their own request will continue to work 10 hours, but will receive a compensating increase of pay. The various concessions, it is stated, may cost the company almost £200,000 a year.

SOUTH AFRICAN ORANGE INDUSTRY IS SAID TO THRIVE

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The government horticulturist recently addressed a meeting organized by the Witwatersrand Agricultural Society at Johannesburg on orange culture, and in the course of his remarks declared that South African grown fruit was equal to any in the world.

The export of citrus fruit commenced in 1907 when 3000 boxes were sent from the Transvaal; last season the export consisted of 40,000 boxes. The lecturer said he knew a man in Pretoria who made £240 per acre per annum out of his oranges. Another farmer at the Cape made £225 per acre, and a farm at the coast made £3 per tree per annum.

In the Rustenburg district of the Transvaal the industry was becoming firmly established, and every year large additional areas of ground are being under cultivation of this class of fruit.

SOMERSET HOUSE SITE URGED FOR UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Committee Reports There Are Five to Six Acres in Location, Accessible From All of London and Adjacent to One Incorporated College of Organization

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—At a recent meeting of the London education committee, J. W. Gilbert presiding, H. C. Gooch submitted an urgency report of the higher education sub-committee with reference to the site of London University.

Joyce Thomas said the council should look to the future development of the teaching and recreative sides of the university. He desired to have a university suburb in London where quietness for the pursuit of study could be obtained.

He did not think Somerset house a proper place for education. After some discussion which was generally favorable to the sub-committee's recommendations the latter were approved by 22 votes to 2.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS FLOURISH

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—As a means of encouraging habits of thrift in children, one of the most important phases of the operations of the Savings Bank of South Australia is that of the penny banks instituted in connection with the public and private schools of the state.

The success of this department has been most gratifying. On June 30 last there were 281 schools at which penny banks were in operation, an increase during the preceding 12 months of 49. The number of depositors was 12,254, an increase on the year of 2271.

The total amount deposited stands at £10,146, as compared with £8102 at the close of the previous year, an increase of £2044. The number of transactions was 93,696 (deposits 91,966, repayments 2730), the amount received in deposits being £4651 (increase of £826), and repayments £2772 (increase of £51).

The work in connection with the penny savings banks at the various schools is performed gratuitously by the teachers, many of whom impress on the children the advantage of saving their pennies as a start in acquiring future independence.

SOUTH AFRICAN PROSPECTS TOLD

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The chairman of the Pretoria Chamber of Commerce, H. R. Abercrombie, recently brought before the congress of the associated chambers the question of the movements of capital in relation to trade balance, and in the course of his remarks declared that there was hardly a place in the world which presents such a safe prospect for the investment of capital as South Africa, particularly in farming and industrial concerns. In irrigation schemes of a highly profitable character, millions could be usefully employed with unequalled returns.

ARBOATH HARBOR MEN'S PAY RAISED

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—A request having been made by the Arbroath harbor laborers for an advance of wages, the coal importers unanimously agreed that an advance of one penny per ton for discharging house and smithy coal, lime, cement, loam and whiting, and an advance of one half penny per ton on small coal should be paid on and after Jan. 1, 1914, and that work done before 6 a. m. and after 6 p. m., and after 1 p. m. on Saturdays be paid for at the rate of four pence per hour, in addition to the rates mentioned. The decision of the coal importers has been accepted by the men.

WHITTEMORE'S BULLY-SHINE

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—There is a fully equipped wireless telegraphy station and school for the instruction of operators in the North British hotel block, Edinburgh. This station is in communication with a similar institution in Glasgow. The extreme distance that a message can be sent from Edinburgh is 400 miles, but messages can be received from the continent. Twice a day information regarding the weather comes from Poldhu, Berlin, Spain, from ships in the Atlantic, the North sea and even from the Mediterranean.

The full official statement of the agreement arrived at on the basis of these proposals has not yet been issued, but it includes the concession of a nine-hour day for engine drivers, firemen and goods and mineral guards. The passenger guards at their own request will continue to work 10 hours, but will receive a compensating increase of pay. The various concessions, it is stated, may cost the company almost £200,000 a year.

ITALIAN STUDENTS IN DISTURBANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy.—It is reported that a disturbance has occurred at Graz University. The Italian students informed the Statthalter that since their demand for the establishment of an Italian faculty had met with no response, they intended to resume their agitation. Proceeding in a body to the university, they found their way blocked by the German students, and a fight took place. As the result of the interference of the police with drawn swords, several casualties took place.

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SALEM CITIZENS VIEW NEW SCHOOL DECORATED BY PUPILS

SALEM, Mass.—Several hundred citizens accepted the invitation to inspect the new training school recently completed on Loring avenue, yesterday afternoon and evening, and were struck by the color scheme for the interior decoration of the rooms which, it was announced, was worked out by the pupils of the school under the direction of C. Fred Whitney, the art instructor. The design runs generally to the buffs and browns of the wood tones with occasional variations in the green shades.

The formal dedication will be held early in January, the exact date to be set upon the convenience of Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, who will be the principal speaker.

Visitors expressed pleasure over the supervision of the supervisor.

HOLIDAY MAIL WELL IN HAND, MR. BURLESON SAYS

Postmaster-General Denies Reports That Parcel Post Is Being Pushed Beyond Capacity

WASHINGTON—Postmaster-General Burleson today expressed his surprise at a simultaneous publication by many afternoon newspapers yesterday of a statement attributed to him to the effect that the holiday business has been too great for the facilities of the parcel post and that in consequence a considerable part of it in all parts of the country would not be delivered in time.

It was further said in the publications of yesterday that Mr. Burleson was sending postal cards to addressees requesting them to call for their packages, as they could not be delivered otherwise.

Mr. Burleson says there is nothing in the situation justifying any such publication.

The parcel post is in excellent condition, he says, and is taking care of all the package business offered it. Crews have been doubled on all mail cars throughout the country and the hours of work have been lengthened. This extra service is to be paid for after the holiday rush is over.

Mr. Burleson says there is about one tenth as much unworked mail as there was a year ago at the holiday season; and this is in spite of the fact that the department is handling three times as much mail matter as it did a year ago, due to the parcel post.

Not for 10 years, with the single exception of the financial stringency period in 1907, says Mr. Burleson, has the postal service been as well along in its work as it is this year.

CITY FILES 4 FIRE ESCAPE SUITS

Four more bills against property owners were filed Friday by the city of Boston. The city requires additional means of egress for buildings. The bills were against Louis Peacock, 16 Laconia street; Edward Graustein, 10 Mechanic street; William P. Plake et al., 4 Pinckney street; Annie L. Richards, 65 Essex street. An order of notice returnable Dec. 29 was issued.

POLYGAMY AIMED AT IN RESOLUTION

WASHINGTON—Senator Weeks offered today a resolution to amend the constitution to prohibit polygamy. He announced that he did so on the request of numerous citizens in Massachusetts that they may be heard on the subject.

SEARCH YIELDS NO STOWAWAYS

Five immigration inspectors unsuccessfully searched the British steamship Michigan, which arrived here from Liverpool today for five hours because word had been received that two Chinese stowaways were in hiding on the vessel.

IMPORTANT LEASE SIGNED

LYNN, Mass.—Final papers giving Harry Woodward a 99-year lease of the property at Washington and Oxford streets and Central avenue, upon which he proposes to erect a modern eight-story mercantile block, were signed Friday. Josiah Grossman is associated with Mr. Woodward.

JANITOR'S PENSION \$54 A YEAR

PEABODY, Mass.—Samuel N. Goldthwait, a veteran of the civil war, who has been a school janitor for many years, has been retired by the selectmen on a pension amounting to \$54.44 a year. There were 10 bidders.

PEACE CONFERENCE TO STUDY THE COST OF WAGING WAR

Topics for discussion at the conference of peace to be held at the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon street, next Monday afternoon, include the modern war system, its cost, war loans, competition in armaments and war scares.

The conference Jan. 5 will be given up to the history of the peace movement from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century.

The history of the pioneer peace societies will be sketched briefly. The first two were in the United States, the

one in New York being founded in 1815 by David Low Dodge and another in Boston later in the same year by William Ellery Channing and Noah Worcester.

The English Peace Society was established in 1816. In the history of the peace movement many names are mentioned, including Charles Sumner, William Ladd, Elihu Burritt, Richard Cobden, John Bright and Victor Hugo among them. The contributions of each of these men to the peace movement will be cited.

new building. It adjoins the state normal school on Loring avenue, being in fact connected with that institution by a subway 150 feet long.

In the third story of the building is a large hall, which Professor Pitman states it is his plan to allow to be used for any legitimate public purpose. The group system of education is followed. Each grade has a suite of three rooms, one being the general class room, the other two recitation rooms. The class during recitation periods is divided into thirds and while the supervisor or regular teacher has one of these thirds, a student from the normal school each takes one of the other thirds and teaches the members of that group under the supervision of the supervisor.

Questions, the answers to which are to serve as the basis for recommendations to the state board of education for increasing the efficiency of high school commercial courses are being sent out to former pupils and graduates of high schools. They are limited to those pupils who have had actual experience in meeting present-day business requirements.

They cover the usual questions of education and then go into such problems as what study has been most helpful and what of least practical value to the pupil in the business world. The value of typewriting for boys and the relative value of office employment or the selling end of the business as a means for advancement is taken up. The statements are to be held confidential. The object is not to justify present or past subjects of study, but to find what subjects are worth while and what better subjects may be devised.

The investigation is not to be limited to commercial course graduates, but is to include any high school pupils whose business experience will make their answers of value in the investigation. Neither is it confined to those most competent, as it is desired to have the tabulation of wages represent a fair average of the earnings of high school graduates.

The investigation is being made under the direction of Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of Boston schools, chairman; Maynard Maxim and Mr. Gaylord of the Beverly schools. The investigation is being made chiefly on the recommendation of Mr. Thompson.

PRINCIPALS MUTE AS TO JUDGESHIP

After a conference of two hours' duration between Governor Foss and Ezra R. Thayer, dean of the Harvard law school, at the State House late yesterday, neither would say that Dean Thayer had reconsidered his declaration that he could not accept an appointment to the supreme judicial bench.

Arthur P. Rugg, chief justice of the supreme court, who was present during part of the conference, also declined to commit himself on the result of the discussion.

LINER PISA DOCKS

On her first trip here for a year, the Hamburg-American liner Pisa, Captain Hauer, reached Commonwealth pier, South Boston, today from Hamburg. She brought 295 steerage passengers, all aliens. The Pisa left Hamburg Dec. 4.

DARTMOUTH ROLL IS 1329

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth student enrollment is 1329 as compared with 1294 last year. Massachusetts send 486 students. New Hampshire is second and New York third.

IVES INDORSEMENTS SENT

NORTH ATTLEBORO, Mass.—Local Board of Trade indorsements of David O. Ives for appointment as a member of the interstate commerce commission to succeed Charles A. Prouty, were sent to Washington Friday.

B'NAI BRITH TO WORK DEGREES

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Independent Order of the B'nai Brith will hold the second annual degree team contest and dinner of Worcester Lodge tomorrow afternoon and night.

EXTINGUISHERS ORDERED

SALEM, Mass.—The contract to furnish 67 fire extinguishers for the public school buildings of the city was awarded yesterday on a bid of \$6 each. There were 10 bidders.

COMPETITION NEXT SAYS MR. VAIL

NEW YORK—Positive prediction that the agreement between the government and the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. will cause the immediate restoration of competition and the reassertion of all business men who are conducting their business legitimately was made today by Theodore N. Vail, president of the A. T. & T. in a special interview with the United Press.

The agreement gives all the assurance that legitimate business desires, said Mr. Vail. It means an end of the rumors of business depression.

It will dispose of government ownership

of telephone and telegraph, he said he believed. He said he did not know how the \$30,000,000 of Western Union stock would be disposed of by the telephone company. He added that these details will be arranged immediately before the company takes up the question of making contracts with the 20,000 independent telephone companies.

NO BOUNDARIES FOR NEWSBOYS
WORCESTER, Mass.—No confining boundaries for newsboys will be drawn on any streets in Worcester as a result of a conference yesterday between Mayor Wright, Chief of Police Hill and representatives of Worcester newspapers and merchants on Main street.

HARVARD MEN'S HOLIDAY BEGINS

Thousands of Harvard University students are making their exodus from Cambridge today to spend the two weeks holiday after completing the first half of the college year. Overturning precedents of former years, the faculty granted a recess of two weeks instead of 10 days, giving the men until Jan. 5 to report for the next term. This will enable more men than usual who live at a distance to spend the holiday with their families. Those students who remain during the recess are invited to the

residence of President and Mrs. A. Lawrence Lowell, Dec. 25.

CLUB HEARS SUFFRAGE VIEWS

Speakers at the luncheon of the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy street, today are Mrs. Margaret Deland, who presents a third way of considering suffrage for women; Professor W. T. Sedgwick and Charles Zueblin, who follow with discussion.

BETTER WATER SYSTEM URGED

WORCESTER, Mass.—Legislative authority to borrow \$500,000 for the development of Worcester's water supply system will be recommended to the city council Monday night by the water committee.

KENTUCKY'S MINES SHOW INCREASES OF \$1,156,370 IN A YEAR

WASHINGTON—The principal mineral product of Kentucky is coal, which in value constitutes about three fourths of the state's total mineral output. In 1912 the total value of Kentucky's mineral production was \$22,452,084, of which the coal output made up \$16,844,207, according to figures compiled by E. W. Parker, of the United States geological survey, in cooperation with the Kentucky state geological survey. The increase in the total mineral production over 1911 is \$3,156,370.

1500 Pairs	Values 1.50 2.00 and 2.25	All 1.15 Pair	More than fifteen hundred pairs Pure Thread Silk Hose, all with reinforcements that go to make silk stockings durable and serviceable.
Silk Hosiery			Plain black in gauze, light and medium weights; black, with Paris clock; black in "wyde" top, extra length and extra width; medium weight in colors, including tan, cerise, rose, suede, taupe, pink, sky, navy, lavender, purple, copenhagen, king blue, bronze, American beauty and a plentiful supply of black and white.

MARK DOWN Christmas Leather Goods

A large proportion are English made
Probably more than one hundred pieces.
Pigskin Mirror Cases.....Value 2.00
Rouge and Powder Cases.....Value 2.00
Domino Sets, leather cases.....Value 2.00
Perpetual Calendars.....Value 4.00

Probably more than one hundred pieces.
Silk Moire Vanity Hand Bags.....Value 3.00
Genuine Seal Strap Pocket Books.....Value 5.00
English Leather Handkerchief Cases.....Value 3.00
Pigskin Money Pockets.....Value 4.00
Leather Traveling Collar Cases.....Value 4.00

Probably more than fifty pieces.
Ladies' Fitted Motor Companions.....Value 5.00
Velvet Vanity Bags.....Value 4.50
Pigskin Pocket Books.....Values 4.00 to 6.00
Scent Bottles in leather cases.....Value 5.00
Pleated Seal Hand Bags.....Value 5.00

Values 10.50 to 16.50	3.95
Silk chiffon, imported, beautifully embroidered.	and 5.00
Black and black and white.	

Reproductions of French models selling at two and three times this price.
Fichus, hand embroidered net.
Sunshine Collars, hand emb. net.
Sleeveless Guimpes, shadow lace and hand emb. net.
Dress Sefs, net, batiste, Swiss emb. organdie.
Jabots, lace trimmed.
Corsage Flowers.
Dress Collars, batiste, linen, net, hand emb.

Hundreds of pieces at 1.50.
Jeweled Braid Pins.....Values 2.50 to 5.00
Maline Collars, jeweled slides.....Value 3.00
Gold Plated Mesh Bags.....Value 5.00
Puff Boxes, gold and silver plated.....Value 3.00
Imported Pearl Beads, heavy gold-plated clasp, each in separate box. Value 1.25. Price.....75c

MARK DOWN Christmas Jewelry

Hundreds of pieces at 1.00.
Imitation Amber Bead Necklaces.....Value 1.50
Long Coat Chains.....Values 3.50 to 5.00
Bar Pins, sterling silver and jeweled.....Value 2.50
Jeweled Medallion Pendants.....Value 4.50
Sterling Silver Crosses, with coral.....Value 4.50
Imported Maline Bow Pins.....Value 2.00

Hundreds of pieces at 1.50.
Jeweled Braid Pins.....Values 2.50 to 5.00
Maline Collars, jeweled slides.....Value 3.00
Gold Plated Mesh Bags.....Value 5.00
Puff Boxes, gold and silver plated.....Value 3.00
Imported Pearl Beads, heavy gold-plated clasp, each in separate box. Value 1.25. Price.....75c

Handkerchiefs

More than one hundred styles
not including initials

25c and 50c

Hand-embroidered Effects

All pure Linen

BOXED

3 for 75c

BOXED

Probably Fifteen or Twenty Styles

All pure Linen

At 12 1-2c Each

Silk Folding Umbrellas

4.00 and 5.00 Qualities

Carved Mission.....2.95

Carved Pimento.....2.95

Sterling, Capped.....2.95

Ebony.....2.95

Natural Wood.....2.95

Princess Crooks.....2.95

Same as above.....3.50

For Men. At.....3.50

Two Special Petticoats

Kaiser Jersey top and pure dye messaline, accordian pleated flounce. Value 5.00. Special at

Crepe de chine petticoats, white, trimmed with valenciennes lace rosebuds and rosettes. Value 5.00. Special at

4.95

French Scarfs

Silk chiffon, dresden borders, full two and one-half yards long. Special value at.....1.50

Italian Post Cards

Probably 10,000 of them. Italian subjects representing famous old paintings. Sold by special

stores at 5c each.....2 for .50

5c

Venetian Beads

LETTER SAID TO SHOW LEADER'S OWN ACTIONS ARE RETARDING MARCH OF MEXICAN REBELS

EL PASO, Tex.—Gov. George W. P. Hunt of Arizona has made public a letter in which General Carranza attempts to justify the execution of prisoners by the constitutionalists. A veil of doubt has fallen on the hearts of those Mexicans who entertained the hopes that clearness of judgment was the guiding star of the first chief in his efforts to accomplish the reforms so necessary for national reconstruction. This letter means the moral execution of "constitutionalism," so called; its own supreme leader has sealed its doom.

Summarizing the wrongs which the enemies of democracy have inflicted upon the nation, General Carranza says that this is "not only a political reform revolution, but also has the character of preceding calm and severe justice." The leader of 1910 issued a manifesto inviting the army to turn its weapons against the old dictator, but the army remained faithful to the government. Ever since then conspicuous revolutionary leaders have followed in the footsteps of Madero without success. The institution, as a whole, has not stained its colors. It has abided by the solutions obtained in Mexico City. But the Carrancistas have condemned the army to the penalty of annihilation because it does not come to look under their standards.

The federal officers are worthy of double praise, because they sacrifice their all for their concept of duty. They even have the conviction that the people are right in their seeking after liberty. This may seem inconsistent, but they explain their position thus: "We have sworn to defend our banners (regimental), and if we leave them and accept that of the rebellion we are called traitors; and, a turn-coat, loses the esteem both of the abandoned party and of the new told which receives him. Now, how are we to know what faction we must join? On the other hand, no law gives the soldiers the right to accept orders or repeal them according to their intrinsic moral character. The *Ordenanza* just reads: 'The President of the republic is the commander-in-chief of the national army'; therefore, as long as orders come through the due channels, from the war department, we will obey the President as our superior military officer."

"Besides, it is preferable for the ultimate welfare of the nation that we, military men, mistakenly or knowingly fail or win, than to empower a collective armed body to pass judgment upon matters that very vitally affect it. In that

GOVERNMENT AND BELL CO. COME TO TERMS

American Telephone & Telegraph Presents Plan for Complete Separation From Underlying and Controlled Corporations

ACTION IS VOLUNTARY

WASHINGTON—Agreement between the United States government represented by the department of justice and the American Telephone & Telegraph Company which makes unnecessary a federal suit to compel the corporation to dissolve into its integral parts is announced by Attorney-General McReynolds. Competition is possible under the terms of dissolution voluntarily proposed by the telephone company. It agrees to dispose of its holdings in the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Department officials say that the plan gave the government everything and more than it could have hoped to obtain in court.

These are the terms in brief:

American Telephone & Telegraph Company to sell its holdings in the Western Union.

American Telephone and Western Union to be entirely independent under distinct managements.

Will not acquire control of other phone companies.

Will ask advice of department of justice as to what course to pursue when control of phone companies has been acquired but no actual physical union has been effected.

Will arrange that all phone companies in the United States shall have access to its toll lines.

The agreement will not affect the suit entered several months ago to dissolve the connection of the Bell company with the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company, the coast branch. This suit will be pressed by the department to determine how far the Sherman anti-trust act applies to telephone companies.

The agreement provides that:

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company will dispose promptly of its holdings in the Western Union Telegraph Company so that each concern shall be under distinct management, and so that all shall be entirely independent.

The company will not hereafter acquire control of other telephone companies, and where control of telephone companies has been acquired, but no actual physical union has been effected, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company will submit the course it is to pursue to the interstate commerce commission and to the department of justice.

The company will make arrangements promptly by which all other telephone companies in the United States shall have access to its toll lines.

President Wilson's letter, written to the attorney general in connection with the settlement, reads:

"Thank you for letting me see the letter from the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. It is very gratifying that the company should thus volunteer to adjust its business to the conditions of competition.

"I gain the impression more and more from week to week that the business men of the country are sincerely desirous of conforming with the law, and it is very gratifying indeed to have occasion, as in this instance, to deal with them in complete frankness, and to be able to show them that all we desire is an opportunity to cooperate with them. So long as we are dealt with in this spirit we can help to build up the business of the country upon sound and permanent lines.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

Mr. McReynolds' Statement

Atty.-Gen. McReynolds, in accepting the American Telephone & Telegraph's offer, wrote to N. C. Kingsbury, vice-president of the company, as follows:

"Permit me to acknowledge, with expressions of appreciation, your letter of Dec. 19, outlining the course of action which the telephone companies composing the Bell system obligate themselves to follow in the future.

"Your frank negotiations in respect of these matters compel the belief that what you propose will be carried out in good faith; and it seems to me clear that such action on your part will establish conditions under which there will be full opportunity throughout the country for competition in the transmission of intelligence by wire."

"May I take this occasion to say that the administration earnestly desires to cooperate with and to promote all business conducted in harmony with law; and that, without abating the insistence that the statutes must be obeyed, it will always welcome opportunity to aid in bringing about whatever adjustments are necessary for the reestablishment of lawful conditions without litigation."

The announcement marked the conclusion of several months of negotiation in which the attorney-general and Mr. Todd and Mr. Kingsbury, Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and others, parties on both sides, conferred.

Mr. McReynolds took up the question early in his administration of the department of justice and officials of the telephone company showed a willingness from the first to do anything in reason to satisfy the government lawyers.

As a tentative scheme was worked out Mr. Kingsbury submitted it to the directors of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company in New York and to other companies interested, and in every

case the army would be judge, prosecutor, defendant and executor, four in one, destroying forever the normal guarantee of peace and of constitutional national stability."

When General Villa defeated the volunteer Huertista troops commanded by General Terrazas in San Andres, 193 prisoners were executed.

"With strict deference to the law provided the Huertista officers were tried and executed in the city of Juarez," says the letter. This is false.

"In conclusion," goes on the letter, "I desire to assure you (Governor Hunt) that the same human sentiments that you possess, animate me; . . . I will take into consideration your high ideals to the extent of recommending, always with due respect to the law, greater forbearance toward our enemies." What may, be asked.

The most typical, exclusive characteristic of the higher class Mexicans is their absolute lack of respect for the law. The scientists often in their papers call the constitution "a bulldog's garb." The phrase "respect for the law" always rings in the ears of the proletariat in Mexico as "abuse of authority."

In 1903 the principal of public school No. 4, in Saltillo, capital of Coahuila, was commissioned to open his house as a polling place for the election of governor. Senor Miguel Gutierrez, then a student of the state normal school and now a general in the constitutional army operating in San Luis Potosi, was the "empadronido" (ballot).

On election day nobody visited the voting-place; neither did the principal of the school return the papers or documents of his commission to the city clerk, and yet, in the semi-official organ, El Estadio de Coahuila, appeared the news story that by unanimous consent of the citizens Lic. Miguel Cardenas had been reelected Governor of the state.

And Don Venustiano Carranza, who now speaks of strict adherence to the law, several times occupied the gubernatorial chair as Governor ad interim, under the so-called legal effects of such elections.

The moral defects of the Mexican ruling classes have found their formula in an oft-repeated phrase in the Mexican judiciary, "The legal truth." On this many decisions are based.

Even when persons of the highest moral standing, who can be set up as models of real integrity, happen to hold public office, they use their will as the binding law of the people, because such they have been educated for centuries.

RATIONAL GOLF

BY STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Needless to say, everything connected with those of the Americans.

The American as a rule stands for a hook and hits a low ball with a good deal of run on it. The invading champion, on the other hand, aimed, if anything, to the left-hand side of the hole, as if allowing for an infinitesimal amount of slice. Their shots flew almost invariably high, went prodigious distances in the air, and then fell like stones, with scarcely any run left.

The outstanding impression left on my mind was that of the greater margin of error in the case of the Englishmen. Not only did they hit straight nearly all the time, but they always seemed such a very long way from hitting crooked. With the race of hookers, even when they were playing very well, there always seemed a possibility of mistake, just because the hooked ball will always run into trouble if it can possibly get the chance. The pushed ball may not always go straight, but it does its best to do so; it is a much more kindly disposed ball towards its owner.

There are several advantages of the more upright way of swinging. The chance of hooking is very much decreased, and the player can get the ball into the air with greater ease and quickness.

Anybody who has ever watched Vardon or Duncan play will have noticed this. When other people are taking checks through the green, and then only picking up the ball with difficulty, Vardon will take his driver and switch the ball in the most light-hearted way, sending it high in the air.

The interest was the greater because of the vivid contrast between the styles of the two invaders and that of nearly all expert American golfers. The Americans swing extremely flat, playing with flat clubs, and taking the club back round their legs, if I may so express it, in the upswing. This is very noticeable in the style of McDermott, the best of the American professionals, who has a particularly circular, as opposed to an up-and-down swing.

Personally, I have watched Ray and Vardon play over and over again, till I have only to shut my eyes and conjure up visions of their playing any conceivable kind of stroke. Nevertheless, I do not think I ever was so struck with the characteristics of their method—for there is much that is similar in their methods, though they look

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for the greater because of the vivid contrast between the styles of the two invaders and that of nearly all expert American golfers. The Americans swing extremely flat, playing with flat clubs, and taking the club back round their legs, if I may so express it, in the upswing. This is very noticeable in the style of McDermott, the best of the American professionals, who has a particularly circular, as opposed to an up

WORK IS BOSTON MAN'S RECREATION

Many-Sided Mr. Ritchie Wins Distinction in One Line of Usefulness After Another and He Calls It All Just Fun

MANY TIMES EXPERT

"The world is so full of a number of things we should all be as happy as kings," proclaims Stevenson, and if there is a man preeminently fitted to inscribe this cheerful couplet on his banner, it is John Ritchie, Jr., of Boston. For he has discovered the world to be very full of a number of things, and in finding out all about them and in telling others he has made himself quite as happy as the kings in the story books; so happy, indeed, that he has found time neither to "make money" nor "be a success."

If you were interested in knowing just who John Ritchie, Jr., is, and should inquire of men in different professions, you might readily form the impression that there were really half a dozen gentlemen of that name, all authorities and all exceedingly busy in their different lines of work. Astronomers will refer to him as the well-known co-inventor with Dr. S. C. Chandler of the Science Observer Code; pure food experts, if they are properly informed, will tell you he helped bring about the introduction of the glass milk bottle to Boston; while busy conchologists, who are too busy studying shells to pay attention to the stars or to the household supplies, will name him respectfully as the possessor of one of the finest collections of shells in the United States.

Local musicians connect the name of John Ritchie, Jr., with a wonderful private musical library; mountain climbers associate it with the Appalachian Mountain Club and the peaks of the White mountains of New Hampshire, and newspaper readers of the last 20 or 30 years are familiar with it at the head of entertaining articles on almost everything from Chinese art to clams and quahogs.

Beginning With Shells

It was the arrival of a small box of Florida shells in the Ritchie home in Boston long ago that first afforded an indication of the happy interest the schoolboy had in the world full of a number of things. The average youngster might have played with those shells for a brief hour and then turned his attention to things presenting different possibilities, perhaps "slingshots" and jam closets. But that was not young Ritchie's way. He began to ask questions, innumerable questions, and when he discovered no one who could name his shells for him he started in to find out by himself. Other interests soon demanded his attention, for there seemed to have been nothing he did not think worthy of serious investigation in those days, from the great clock in the hall to the habits of the birds in the eaves. But the shells were his first interest, and today he is recognized as a world authority on this subject.

Next there are accounts of young Ritchie attending the English high school, working with his father in the construction business and then spending two years in Europe. That European trip is worthy of a long story by itself. One may hear of the traveler wandering at will, far from the beaten paths of the tourist, from one end of the continent to the other. He lived "en famille" in a French home and quickly learned the language. In Switzerland he was one of the first to climb the Jungfrau, a notable feat of mountaineering in those days. With one or two companions he explored the Italian foothills, although other travelers were demanding companies of soldiers to protect them from bandits. All the time he was studying, reading, and making notes.

After an experience like that it was not surprising that the construction business seemed dull. So Mr. Ritchie, looking for new worlds to conquer, became



JOHN RITCHIE, JR.

acquainted with two Massachusetts Institute of Technology students, who have since become the heads of their departments in the institute, W. O. Crosby and George H. Barton, and with them studied geology and cracked rocks from Georgetown common to Greylock Hopper. From this point on in the career of Mr. Ritchie, the biographer is apt to become confused. His subject seems to become ubiquitous and tremendously active in a dozen different lines of work simultaneously.

The accomplishment of which Mr. Ritchie is himself most proud is the invention of the present method of distributing astronomical news. As he himself describes it, "he applied modern newspaper methods and the 7:35 extra to the astronomical business." At that time (1881) it seems, whenever an astronomer discovered a passing comet he used whatever facilities his instruments afforded him to study it, and then wrote an article for a certain German periodical, or a pamphlet, telling the other astronomers what they had missed.

Astronomical Publicity

Incidentally, Mr. Ritchie has done many other things. For two years he was one of the health commissioners of Boston that obliged the milk dealers to deliver milk in glass bottles. The courts decided they did not have a right to do this, but by that time the people liked the bottles too well, and the Legislature passed a law requiring use of such receptacles. He has been interested in dogs, has usually owned two or three big ones and has been known to write poetry about them, good poetry, too.

So Mr. Ritchie, on receipt of each telegram would, on the second night, set to work a corps of widely distributed observers sweeping the skies and on the third day his computation would be made and astronomer all over the world would be told where to look for the celestial visitor.

As there was in those days no method of transmitting abstruse signs over the telegraph wires, Dr. Chandler and Mr. Ritchie invented a code of their own. Today it is used the world over. And so successful was their work in getting out their "comet extras" that the Smithsonian Institution in Washington tendered them the care of the official astronomical news distribution work. Mr. Ritchie continued this work for about 23 years.

DINNER FOWL RULE FAIR IN MARKET SUPPLY AND PROSPECT

Geese and Ducks Reported Plentiful With Quality and Price Favorable—Downward Tendency in Eggs Expected to Have Accompaniment Soon in Meat

Geese and ducks will be plentiful for the annual holiday dinner, the market men say, those of native production being sold at 28 cents a pound. The fowl are of good quality with sound, firm meat. Turkeys are now 32 cents a pound and it is said that if conditions remain favorable so that they can be shipped without loss the birds will sell next week at 30 and 35 cents. Best native chickens are 32 cents a pound, western chickens vary from 18 to 25 cents a pound. There is not much call for imported birds but Scotch grouse are listed at \$1.50 a pair. Philadelphia squabs are \$3.50 a dozen and jumbo squabs are \$6.50 a dozen.

The retail dealers have not come down in the prices on beef and lamb, but they agree that the tendency in the meat market is downward, and that soon they will be selling at more reasonable rates. Pork is one cent cheaper. Australian lamb is selling at 17 cents, and is finding a ready market. Native lamb is 20 cents. This week shows a one-cent rise in the price of the best tub butter; at 41 cents a pound, and eggs are definitely lower. Fresh eggs are 63 and 54 cents a dozen, which is seven cents cheaper than last week. Storage eggs sell at 35 cents. It is expected that eggs will drop steadily from now on unless a period of severe cold comes.

The lobster season in Nova Scotia

opened Dec. 15. One load has been received from there, but the price is not yet affected. In the fish market butterfish and mackerel have gone out entirely, and other kinds of fish are high. Halibut is 45 cents a pound, flounders 10 cents, bluefish 18 cents, haddock 13 cents, steak cod 18 cents and oysters 45 cents a quart.

With the exception of cucumbers, which sell for 20 cents each, the vegetable prices remain about the same. Cranberries are higher at 12 cents a quart, native apples are 50, 60 and 75 cents a peck. California oranges are being received in good quantities and sell at 40 and 45 cents a dozen. Other vegetables are celery at 12 cents, cauliflower 25 cents, squash five and cabbages from 10 to 15 cents.

Much of the space about the doors and counters in stores and markets is filled with green wreaths or rolls of laurel and evergreen ropes 10 feet long to be used in holiday decorations. It is said that greens were never more plentiful. Small trees for the table may be procured for 25 cents. The rope of laurel or evergreen is 10 cents a foot, or \$1 a roll. Holly wreaths are most expensive. Wreaths of other green, such as hemlock, pine with red berries, laurel and evergreen, range from 15 cents to 25 cents, the price being determined by size.

"A business canon" in important city of west coast

HENRY SIEGEL CO.

WASHINGTON AND ESSEX STREETS, BOSTON

Open Evenings Until Christmas
Salem Cadet Band in the Restaurant Evenings

Grocery Economy Message to all Boston



We've planned to provide 2500 families with

Christmas Dinners

\$1.88

Complete for Six People

Here's a list of what comes in the basket:
2-Tender Roasting Fowl, about 5½ pounds.
1-5½ bush. (full size) Celery.
1-10c can Van Camp's Tomato Soup.
1-10c can Woodsboro Corn.

NOTE—We do not send

these baskets C. O. D.

Free deliveries wherever

our wagons go.

With every order of groceries, flour and potatoes excepted, amounting to \$2.00 we will sell 10 lbs. granulated sugar.....

38c

BAKERY GOODS

Pound Cake—Our own make, 4 different kinds; lb. 12½c Home-Made Bread.....3½c Plum Pudding per lb....35c Individuals, 3 for 10c Each, 10c Apples, Mince and Pumpkin Pies—Extra large size, 25c and 35c Christmas Cakes—Each 25c and 50c Cookies—All kinds, doz....10c

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

California Navel Oranges—Sweet, thin skin, all sound, Box....\$3.60 Dozen....26c 30c and 36c Florida Oranges—Similar size, but sweet, thin skin, Box.....\$3.25 Dozen....15c, 17c and 19c Onions—Medium size, all sounds; peck.....30c Lemons—Fancy Messina, Dozen....23c Sweet Potatoes....12 lbs. 25c Potatoes—Best Green Mountain, Bushel.....92c Peas—String, Clara, lb. 8c 12c, 15c, 18c and 20c Figs—Imperial brand, skinless, jar.....15c to 25c

Biscuit—Tacoma; 3 pkgs....10c Fowl Dressing—Elhart, Can.....7c and 18c Cornmeal—Best granulated, 10 lbs. 28c Rolled Oats—Quaker Co.'s best quality, 10 lbs....38c Grapes—Flame Schumaker's, 10 lbs....32c Taploca—Best pearl, 5 lbs....32c Rice—Astor House, uncoated, 3 pkgs....26c Each, 9c Cocos—Can....9c and 17c Egg Noodles—Pkg....10c Macaroni—Broken; lb. 10c Jelly—Howard's or Mother Cook's, pkg....9c Elbow Spaghetti—Pkg....10c Cranberry, Can....10c Doz....\$1.15 Sweet Potatoes—Can....10c and 14c Peaches—Hunt's Supreme, Can....20c

Peaches—Golden Spike, Can.....20c Pineapple—Hawaiian Sliced, Can.....18c Asparagus Tips—Very Tender, Can.....22c Asparagus Tips—Tall cans.....25c Blueberries—Fancy Maine, Can.....15c Plum Pudding—"Alredie," Pkg....3 for 25c Mincemeat—None Such, 3 for 25c Jam—Crosse & Blackwell's, Imported; Jar....22c Nuts—Fancy mixed; lb. 25c Choco, mixed; lb. 22c Fig—Layer; lb. 10c, 18c, 22c Dates—Dromedary; pkg....10c Cherries—Very fancy glace; lb.60c Walnuts—Fancy Naples; lb.22c

Almonds—Soft shell; lb....22c Fibberts—Lb.18c Pecans—Lb.18c Sweet Pickled Peaches—Gordon and Delworth; Jar....75c Marmalade—Cross & Blackwell's imported, each....19c Raisins—Calif., table; box 18c Malaga Cluster Raisins, 25c, 28c, 35c Unbleached Thompson's Seedless—Lb.12c Raisins—Fancy seed; pkg....13c Currents—Thoroughly cleaned; lb.12c Honey—New, comb....25c Butter—Very fancy, Very moist; lb.42c Dates—Dromedary; pkg....10c Eggs—Hennery, strictly fresh; per dozen....55c Mince Meat—Full size, Helnz best; each50c

LOBSTERS

Shipment received from Nova Scotia, extra quality, live and boiled.

Live large, lb....28c Boiled large, lb....30c

Turkeys

Fresh Northern Turkeys, not cold storage, fat, plump. Per pound

28c
Fresh

Geese, per lb. 23c
Ducks, per lb. 25c
Chickens, lb. 25c
Fowl, per lb. 23c

We do not deliver poultry at these prices. We guarantee them all fresh.

OAKLAND IS TO BE HOST AT PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

OAKLAND, CAL.—Beautifully situated on the continental or land side of San Francisco bay Oakland is rapidly expanding its manufacturing industry and is becoming one of the most important commercial centers of the Pacific coast. It is also a favorite residential city for many of those engaged in business in San Francisco. Oakland enjoys a beauty, and at the same time a thrift, that are said rarely to be seen in combination. Oakland took its name from the very large and beautiful oaks that lined its streets in its earlier days. It was the original site of the University of California, recently moved to Berkeley, only four miles distant, and has several collegiate institutions.

From a village of 1543 people in 1860 Oakland has grown to a prominent commercial city; its population proper is

200,000 people, with a trading and suburban population of more than 350,000. Its mild winters and cool summers make it the Naples of the Pacific coast, and a mecca for the tourists from the interior and eastern centers. Bordering on the east shore of the bay, the city extends gradually upward to the beautiful Piedmont hills where the large number of magnificent and picturesque located homes command unobstructed view of the natural amphitheater below and Golden Gate beyond.

To meet the demand of commerce that it is expected will pour through this gateway of the Pacific ocean and the

Orient and from Europe from the opening of the Panama canal Oakland is experiencing \$7,500,000 in waterfront development.

The output of Oakland's factories in 1912 amounted to \$48,385,000 in value, and the water-carried commerce passing over Oakland's wharves the same year amounted to 3,938,400 tons.

The assessed valuation of Oakland real estate for 1912 was \$152,298,350, or over \$300,000,000 in actual value. An idea of the rapid growth of the city may be obtained from the actual increase of real estate value—\$120,000,000 in the past seven years and \$15,000,000 in the last year. For the fiscal year ending July, 1913, Oakland built over \$9,000,000 in new buildings, turning out and completing a new structure every working hour for 1912. An important railroad center is forming here. The Southern Pacific railroad, the Western Pacific railroad, the Union Pacific railroad, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the San Francisco, Oakland & Santa Fe, the Oakland, Antioch & Eastern railroad terminate here. The deep sea harbor and the topographical condition of Oakland make it an ideal location for water and rail to meet. The railroads, municipal and federal government now are spending \$25,000,000 in harbor development.

Oakland takes a special pride in education.

Being situated opposite San Francisco, 32,000,000 people traveled on the Oakland ferry system in 1912, between these two cities. As a sister city to San Francisco she is expected to play a most important part as hostess for the 1915 Panama-Pacific exposition. The National Education Association has voted to have its convention here in 1915, which will bring 50,000 people within her borders.

Filene's

THREE SHOPPING DAYS BEFORE CHRISTMAS—and here in this bright new store are five thousand ears ready to listen to your wants—five thousand eyes ready to see your needs, and five thousand hands ready to do their best to make this the Happiest of All Christmases for you.

This Store is Ideally Arranged for Quick Gift Selection

The extraordinary displays in the hundred shop windows fronting on the Streets of Filene on the various floors are of much assistance in making one's selections.

Our unique classification of merchandise—a floor for men and boys—a floor for tiny lads—another for girls and misses—two floors for women—this arrangement is doubly valuable now because it corresponds so closely to the usual classification of one's gift list.

But This Store Deals in Service as well as in Merchandise

in the something, intangible perhaps, but none the less welcome something, that makes every minute and every cent of greater accomplishment. Some of the visible manifestations of this SERVICE are

The CHRISTMAS HEADQUARTERS on the street floor balcony, organized to shoulder the burden of the wrapping, addressing and forwarding of your gifts by mail or express.

PERSONAL SHOPPERS provided by the Personal Service Bureau to assist with advice or by actually assuming as much or as little of your shopping load as you wish to unload. Ask any salesperson or floor superintendent.

THE CHECK ROOM (street floor) to care for one's wraps or parcels.

THE SHOPPING CARD system saving time by substituting one settlement for many.

THE EXPRESS ELEVATORS to each floor.

THE PUBLIC RESTAURANT—a place of harmony and rest, where one may summon reserve forces and check off the day's accomplishments over a dainty luncheon.

ONLY THREE MORE DAYS—but a great deal can be done in three days, if you will let us help you. Come as early in the day as you can.

William Filene Sons' Company

Dealers in Satisfaction



How New Law Will Make Over Banking System of U.S.

Nation to Be Divided Into Districts With Reserve Banks
Supervised by Federal Board Consisting of Secretary of Treasury and Six Named by President

WASHINGTON—The Owen banking and currency bill as passed by the Senate provides a complete reorganization of the national banking system. By its terms the United States and Alaska will be divided into federal reserve districts, not more than 12 nor less than eight in number. In each district will be one federal reserve city where will be located a federal reserve bank. The task of defining these divisions, naming the cities and otherwise establishing the new system is intrusted to a federal reserve organization committee consisting of the secretary of the treasury and two or more others appointed by the President to be members of the federal reserve board.

The federal reserve banks, with a minimum capitalization of \$3,000,000 each, have a succession of 20 years. All national banks in a district must subscribe and state banks may subscribe under certain conditions, to the capital stock of the federal reserve bank of that district in the amount of 6 per cent of their own capital and surplus. The federal reserve banks may establish branches in the district and must accommodate member banks without discrimination. Each federal reserve bank is directly governed by a board of nine directors, three representing the commercial, agricultural and other industries of the district and named by the President, and three named by and representing the federal reserve board.

General supervision over the national banking system and its operation is delegated to the federal reserve board, a body of seven members, including the secretary of the treasury, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Not more than one member of the board shall come from any one district. At least two members shall have had extensive experience in banking or finance. Salary of members is \$12,000 a year and term six years. The President designates one member governor and another vice-governor of the board, and the secretary of the treasury acts as chairman. Among other powers the board may examine banks, require one federal reserve bank to rediscout commercial paper for another, suspend reserve requirements and change the list of reserve cities.

A federal advisory council, designed to give the bankers of the country participation in the board's deliberations, is provided. On this council is one member from each district, chosen by the board of directors of the federal reserve bank.

Powers of Reserves

The federal reserve banks do a general banking business with the member banks in their respective districts, receiving deposits, acting as reserve depositories and discounting indorsed paper. These reserve banks may obtain from the federal treasury federal reserve notes for circulation as currency, by depositing acceptable commercial paper as security. The reserve banks may buy and sell paper in the open market and deal in gold. They act as United States depositaries and fiscal agents of the government.

Following is an abstract of the Owen bill, section by section:

Title—An act to provide for the establishment of federal reserve banks, to furnish an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States and for other purposes. The short title is the federal reserve act.

In its original form the bill passed the House of Representatives on Sept. 18 last, and in its amended form was introduced into the Senate by Senator Owen, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, on Dec. 1, after failure of the committee to agree on a report.

Section 1 defines the terminology of the act.

Federal Reserve District

Section 2. As soon as practicable the secretary of the treasury and not less than two other members of the federal reserve board, assigned by the President, at the reserve organization committee, shall designate not less than eight nor more than 12 federal reserve cities and divide the United States, including Alaska, into districts, establishing one federal reserve bank in each district. Their decision shall be reviewed by the federal reserve board upon organization. The districts shall be apportioned with regard to convenience and the customary course of business and not necessarily coterminous with any state or states. The districts may be designated by number. The organization committee may employ counsel and aid. It shall supervise the organization of a federal reserve bank in each designated city, named, as "Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago."

Every national bank and every trust company in the District of Columbia is authorized, and every eligible bank authorized, to subscribe to the terms of the act within 60 days and join the system by subscribing to the capital stock of the federal reserve bank and accepting other terms. Each bank becoming a member must subscribe to the amount of 6 per cent of its paid-up capital stock and surplus, one sixth to be payable on call of the organization committee or the federal reserve board, one sixth in three months and one sixth in

six months and the balance subject to call. It must be paid in gold or gold certificates.

Branches Are Planned

Shareholders are liable for the debts of the federal reserve bank. Failure of a national bank to accept the terms forfeits its right regardless of the discretion of the federal reserve board. Any national bank or trust company in the District of Columbia failing to accept the terms in year may forfeit its rights. Non-compliance is to be determined by suit brought by the comptroller of the currency in a United States court.

If subscription by banks is not sufficient for reserve bank capital, it may be thrown open to public subscription, no one person or firm being permitted to take more than \$10,000 worth. If still insufficient, the government may subscribe. Stock not held by member banks shall be voted by the three reserve bank directors appointed by the federal reserve board, one vote to each \$15,000. The federal reserve board shall make rules governing stock transfers.

Minimum capital of a federal reserve bank shall be \$3,000,000. The organization of districts shall not change the present status of reserve and central reserve cities except as the act changes the amount of reserves than may be carried with approved reserve agents.

A sum of \$100,000 is appropriated for expenses of the organization committee.

Sec. 3—Each federal reserve bank shall establish branches in its district or in the district of a suspended reserve bank, under federal reserve board regulations.

Authorization

Section 4. The organization committee must certify to the comptroller of the currency the geographical limits of districts and location of federal reserve cities, when application blanks will be sent to banks. When sufficient capital has been subscribed the committee shall name five banks in the district to execute certificate of organization and complete the corporation with power to use a seal, exist 20 years unless dissolved meantime, make contracts, sue and be sued, appoint officers, adopt by-laws and receive from the comptroller of the currency, upon deposit of United States bonds, circulating notes equal to the par value of the bonds to be issued, and not limited to the amount of capital stock of a federal reserve bank.

The bank can do no business until authorized by the comptroller. Every federal reserve bank is conducted by a board of directors which performs the usual functions. Member banks must be accommodated without discrimination.

Board of Directors

The board of directors of a federal reserve bank is constituted of nine members of three classes, all having three-year terms. Class A includes three members chosen by the stock-holding banks; class B, three members, chosen by banks, who shall at the time of election be actively engaged in their district in commerce, agriculture or some other pursuit; class C, three members designated by the federal reserve board. The board shall designate one of the class C directors as chairman. Pending organization the organization committee may act as chairman.

No director of classes B or C shall be connected with a bank or own bank stock. Directors of classes A and B are chosen by electors elected by the member banks, each bank choosing one. Directors of class C must have lived in the district two years.

The chairman of the federal reserve bank directors is named by the federal reserve board and acts as the federal reserve agent. He must be experienced. His compensation is fixed by the federal reserve board and paid by the bank. A deputy chairman from class C is similarly appointed. Directors receive compensation and necessary expenses reviewed by the federal reserve board. The organization committee may act as chairman to organize. At the first meeting the directors shall decide among themselves one of each class for one, two and three year terms respectively, thereafter the terms of all to be three years, beginning Jan. 1. Vacancies are filled in the same manner.

No member of Congress shall be on the federal reserve board or a director in a federal reserve bank or officer or director of any member bank.

Stock Issues, Capital

Sec. 5. Federal reserve bank stock is divided into \$100 shares. It is increased from time to time as the member banks increase their capital or surplus or new banks join. Shares owned by member banks are not transferable or hypothecable. A member bank increasing its stock or surplus must subscribe for additional stock in proportion.

A bank applying for membership after organization must take stock in the federal reserve bank to the amount of 6 per cent of its capital stock and surplus at par plus $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent per month since the last dividend. Reductions are cared for in similar manner. Stock held by an insolvent bank is applied on the debts and the balance given to the receiver.

Division of Earnings

Section 7—After expenses are paid the stockholders get an annual dividend of 6 per cent, cumulative. One half of the net earnings go to a surplus fund until that fund is 40 per cent of the capital stock.

Of the remaining half, 50 per cent goes to the United States as a franchise tax and 50 per cent to the United States as an insurance fund for national bank depositors, to be used at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury. Net earnings may, at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, be used to supplement the treasury gold reserve against outstanding notes. The federal reserve banks are exempt from all taxes. Deposits in all member banks are guaranteed.

Section 8. State banks may become national banks by a vote of 51 per cent of the stockholders and approved by the comptroller of the currency the same directors and officers being retained.

Section 9. State banks may apply and the organization committee, or later the federal reserve board, may permit them to subscribe for stock of the reserve banks in their district, rules to be prescribed by the federal reserve board.

Reserve Board

Section 10. The federal reserve board consists of seven members, including the secretary of the treasury, the six to be appointed by the President with advice and consent of the Senate. The six shall represent the geographical divisions, not more than one from a district. They shall devote their entire time to the board and shall receive a salary of \$12,000 a year plus necessary traveling expenses. Two shall have had banking or financial experience. The first members shall be appointed for terms of one, two, three, four, five and six years respectively, thereafter the term to be six years, unless removed by the President for cause. The President designates the governor and vice-governor, the secretary of the treasury to act as chairman. Members take oath within 15 days following appointment.

Expenses of the board are paid by the federal reserve banks semi-annually, in proportion to their capital and surplus. The first meeting is to be in Washington as soon as may be after the act on a date fixed by the organization committee.

No member shall own stock or be connected with a bank. Vacancies are filled in the same manner as original appointments, the President making recess appointments to endure to the end of the next session of Congress.

Nothing shall be construed to deprive the secretary of the treasury of any present authority in his department. The board reports to Congress annually. The comptroller of the currency is made chief of a bureau in charge of the issue of currency and federal reserve notes. Members of the federal reserve board, secretary of the treasury, assistant secretary of the treasury and comptroller of the currency must not be connected with any bank while in office or for two years thereafter.

Power to Fix Rates

Section 11. The federal reserve board has power to: (a) examine banks, and is required to issue a weekly statement of the banks individually and consolidated; (b) permit or require federal reserve banks to rediscout each other's discounted paper at rates fixed weekly or oftener; (c) suspend reserve requirements for 30 days and renew the suspension for 15-day intervals, establishing a graduated tax on the amounts by which they may fall below 40 per cent; (d) supervise issue and retirement of federal reserve notes; (e) revise the list of reserve or central reserve cities; (f) suspend federal reserve bank officers or directors for cause; (g) require writing off doubtful paper; (h) suspend a reserve bank for violation of law and conduct the business during suspension; (i) require bonds of federal reserve agents; (j) generally supervise the federal reserve banks; (k) authorize use of federal reserve notes as reserves; (l) permit national banks to act as trustees and registrars of stocks and bonds; (m) takes employees of the federal reserve board out of civil service and gives appropriate power to board, with proviso that President may restore them to civil service hereafter.

Advisory Council

Section 12. A federal advisory council, composed of one member chosen by directors of each federal reserve bank and each paid by his board subject to approval of the federal reserve board, is constituted. This council may meet whenever and wherever it pleases. It elects its own officers and has power to confer with and recommend to the federal reserve board and to ask for information regarding the banking conditions, rates, note issues, etc.

What They May Do

Sec. 13—Federal reserve banks may receive deposits from member banks and from the United States of lawful money, national bank notes, federal reserve notes and checks and drafts on solvent banks in the system, and from other federal reserve banks for exchange purposes only. It may discount indorsed commercial paper and 90-day acceptances indorsed by member banks, the amount of these acceptances not to exceed one half the bank's capital and surplus. Not more than an amount equal to 10 per cent of the capital and surplus of the accommodated bank shall be indorsed by one person or firm. Any national bank may accept drafts and bills of exchange drawn upon it involving the shipment of goods not having more than six months' sight to run up to an amount equal to one half the paid-up capital stock and surplus. Notes, drafts and bills issued for agricultural purposes and having not more than six months to run, may be discounted to a percentage of capital to be fixed by the federal reserve board.

Indebtedness of a national bank is limited to the amount of its capital stock

stock except on account of demands in the nature of circulating notes' deposits, bills of exchange or drafts against deposits or money due, dividend liabilities or liabilities incurred under the provisions of the act. The federal reserve board may permit a reserve bank to discount direct obligations of member banks up to three fourths the value of the securities held by the reserve bank.

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Senate Passes Currency Bill

Legislation Designed to Give United States Elastic Money System Expected to Be Signed by President Early in Week

VOTE STANDS 54 TO 34

WASHINGTON — The Senate passed the currency bill Friday night by a vote of 54 to 34.

The bill on which the attention of the business world has been fixed since its inception in committee aims to give stability to the commerce, industry and productive energies of the United States. It proposes to accomplish this by concentrating the bank reserves, making them quickly convertible into cash, establishing a reasonable, constant and low rate of interest, and providing for an unending open discount market for commercial bills. By all these things the bill seeks to establish an elastic currency, safeguarded against both contraction and undue expansion. A system of reserve banks is provided for. A federal reserve board, consisting of the secretary of the treasury and six members appointed by the President, will have general supervisory power, with the right to fix the rate of interest and to exercise a general safeguard of the reserve system.

Of the bill Senator Owen, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, predicts:

"The country will, under this system, enter upon an era of stability which will encourage men to engage in all kinds of business without any fear whatever of panic or stringency. Men will thus be able to forecast the future. They will then have no factor of doubt except their own bad management. We may anticipate that the productive energies of the nation will be employed to their full capacity and that we will enter upon an era of prolonged, unbroken, industrial and commercial activity."

Appointments to the federal reserve board will be made promptly. As soon as practicable after signing the bill the secretary of the treasury and not less than two members of the board acting as a reserve bank organization committee must begin dividing the country into regional districts. The whole board, it is understood, will be approved as soon as practicable, as the President desires to put the bill into active operation in order to offset any ill effects incident to the new tariff law.

The original bill was passed by the House Sept. 18 by a vote of 236 to 94. Failing to agree, the Senate committee on banking and currency on Dec. 1 presented three bills, including the Hitchcock plan. The Senate failed to pass any of the Hitchcock amendments, but some of the demands made were met by amendments drawn up in Democratic conference and passed on presentation by Senator Owen.

After formally defeating the Hitchcock bill Friday by a vote of 44 to 41, the final vote on the Owen bill was taken. Forces that had opposed each other for improvement and amendment of the measure to the last, united when the vote came. Senator Hitchcock, who had led the opposition to the bill, returned to the Democratic ranks, and Senator Weeks, one of the leaders on the Republican side, with five other Republicans and Senator Poindexter (Progressive), voted for the measure.

The Senators who voted for the Owen bill were:

Democrats—Ashurst, Bacon, Bankhead, Bryan, Chamberlain, Chilton, Clarke, Fletcher, Gore, Hitchcock, Hollis, Hughes, James, Johnson, Kern, Lane, Lea, Lewis, Martin, Martine, Myers, Newlands, O'Gorman, Overman, Owen, Pittman, Pomerene, Randell, Reed, Robinson, Saulsbury, Shafron, Sheppard, Shields, Shively, Simmons, Smith of Arizona, Smith of Georgia, Smith of Maryland, Smith of South Carolina, Swanson, Thomas, Thompson, Tillman, Vardaman, Walsh and Williams—47.

Republicans—Crawford, Jones, Perkins, Norris, Sterling and Weeks—6.

Progressive—Poindexter.

Those who voted against the bill were: Republicans—Barah, Bradley, Brady, Brandege, Bristow, Burton, Catron, Colt, Clapp, Cummins, Dillingham, Du Pont, Gallinger, Gof, Gronna, Jackson, Kenyon, La Follette, Lippitt, McCumber, McLean, Nelson, Oliver, Page, Penrose, Root, Sherman, Smith of Michigan, Smoot, Sutherland, Stephenson, Townsend, Warren and Works—34.

Absent and paired—Burleigh, Clark of Wyoming, Culberson, Fall, Lodge, Stone, Thornton.

Vacancy—Alabama.

Senator La Follette proposed two amendments just before the bill came to a vote. One of them was written into the bill and the other rejected by an overwhelming vote.

The first provided that "No United States senator or representative in Congress shall be a member of the federal reserve board, a director in a federal reserve bank or an officer or director of any member bank."

This amendment was adopted without a rollcall.

The second provides that no member of the federal reserve board or any officer or director of a regional or member bank should be a director or officer of any other bank, trust company or insurance company. It was defeated, 51 to 30.

Earlier in the day the Democrats were forced to call upon Vice-President Marshall to cast a deciding vote to break tie and reject the proposal to strike out of the bill the provision allowing the appointment of officials by the federal reserve board without reference to the civil service law.

The Democrats accepted an amendment

offered by Senator Jones, Republican, giving the President authority to transfer the new employees to the civil service lists if he deems it advisable. Many Republicans objected, but it was adopted, 63 to 19.

Throughout the afternoon, when a vote on the bill was momentarily expected, Mrs. Wilson, with a party of friends from the White House; Secretary McDowell and Joseph P. Tumulty, President Wilson's secretary, were interested spectators. Mrs. Wilson stayed in the private gallery until 7 o'clock, but left before the bill had passed.

The passage of the measure, which had held congressional attention for many months, was greeted with unchecked applause from the galleries.

During the day Senator Weeks had a vote upon his amendment to convert all surplus revenues at the close of each fiscal year to the extinction of the federal debt. It provoked considerable debate. Senator Owen endorsed the idea and said it must ultimately be adopted. Senator Bristol favored it. The amendment was defeated, however, chiefly because the Democrats did not wish it to be a part of the currency bill.

Senator Weeks announced that Senator Lodge, if present, would vote against the bill. Mr. Lodge had a pair with Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia. Senator Burleigh of Maine, who was absent, authorized a statement that he would have voted no. Senator Gallinger explained his vote in a vigorous speech, denouncing the bill as unwise and unsafe. He thought permanent relief could come to the country only through another revision of the tariff.

During the closing debate Senator Burton proposed to strike out the provision allowing the federal reserve board to authorize the use of the new currency or the present national bank note currency as bank reserves.

Senator Root supported the Burton amendment, declaring that the new notes and the present bank notes were simply promised to pay, and were, therefore, an absurdity as reserves.

The Burton amendment was defeated, 40 to 37.

Currency Legislation

The chronology of the currency bill is as follows:

Fall of 1907—Money stringency.

May 30, 1908—Vreeland-Aldrich law passed.

May 16, 1912—Pujo money trust inquiry started.

December, 1912—Money trust committee's report submitted.

Jan. 7, 1913—House committee began hearings on currency bill.

Sept. 2—Senate finance committee began hearings on currency bill.

Sept. 9—Glass bill introduced in House, Sept. 17—Glass bill passed House; reported to Senate.

Sept. 18—Glass bill referred to Senate finance committee.

Nov. 22—Glass, Owen and Hitchcock bills reported to Senate.

Nov. 24—Senate currency debate began.

Dec. 19—Senate passed currency bill.

F. W. Rugg, president of the National Rockland Bank of Roxbury, said so far as he was advised now his institution would become a member of the new federal system. He said that he did not know just how the details of operation would work out but that he believed it would be generally acceptable to the majority of the national banks.

W. S. Snow, cashier of the New England National Bank, was of the opinion

that the bill would clear the situation. He said it had been a matter of uncertainty until the present time. Until he had read the bill in full he would not care to quote further.

A Boylston National Bank official said if the bill had been up for discussion the question of commenting on it would have been another matter, but since it had been passed in the Senate it had become a question of the banks adjusting themselves to it.

William A. Gaston, president of the National Shawmut Bank, was not in Boston, but his secretary said the president of that bank would not be likely

to comment on the bill until after it is signed.

An official of the National Union Bank said that institution would probably come into the reserve system, although no definite statement could be made until the measure had been passed. He said that he thought the bill had been greatly improved and that it would probably prove acceptable.

He looked for 90 per cent of the national banks of the country to try the new system. He did not expect the state banks and trust companies to come in; rather he thought they would stand by and watch the experiment.

BANKERS HESITATE TO TELL COURSE UNDER MONEY BILL

Official of First National, Unlike Majority, Is Ready to Say at Once That Institution Will Fall in Line With New Conditions

Officials of the national banks in Boston today, with few exceptions, declined to commit themselves to any definite statement as to the course they would pursue following the passage of the currency measure in the Senate. Generally they declared that the bill had been amended so many times and reports had been until the present time so incomplete that they desired to wait until the bill had been signed before they gave their opinions.

As an exception to the general trend of opinions Clifton H. Dwinnell, vice-president of the First National Bank, stated that his bank will become a member of the new national banking system at once. He said he did not see why the national banks of cities like Boston and New York could do anything but join the federal reserve system, while to country banks this did not make so much difference.

Banks which do not enter the system, in the opinion of Mr. Dwinnell, may become trust companies, although this would be likely to cause some transference of accounts. The First National Bank does not care to take such a step at present, according to Mr. Dwinnell.

Mr. Dwinnell added a provision creating a fund to guarantee the deposits of failed banks that are members of the reserve associations.

The House limited the rediscount of commercial paper at the regional banks to that maturing in 90 days; the Senate provided that 130-day agricultural paper could be accepted under certain limitations.

The gold reserve required of the regional reserve banks against circulating notes was placed at 331.3 per cent by the House and at 40 per cent by the Senate.

Banks would be permitted to loan on five-year farm mortgages by the Senate bill; on one-year mortgages by the House bill.

MR. VAIL LEAVES B. & M.

President Vail of the American Telephone has resigned as a director of the Boston & Maine, to relieve himself to that extent of business responsibility.

OPTION TAKEN FOR PLAYSTEAD

SAUGUS, Mass.—Option on a 12-acre site on School street, near the Felton school, has been secured by the Women's Civic League for a playground.

SONG WRITING THING OF HEART

That Is, Real Song Writing, But Making Ordinary Sort Generally Proves Unprofitable Undertaking

A veritable dash of cold water awaits many a young aspirant who believes that fame and fortune may be won by writing a song. Let him talk the subject over with any trustworthy music publisher and he will learn that despite current misconceptions to the contrary the number of persons who have written a song and waked up the next morning to find themselves famous is so surprisingly small that it is hardly worth considering. There is one ray of hope, however, to alleviate the shock of this discovery, and that is the fact that music publishers are always looking for the song that will prove the exception to the rule, the song whose sales will reach half a million copies in less than a dozen years.

Sometimes they find it, and when they do, no one, not even the composer, is more delighted than they. But the search means that every year they must examine thousands of songs of all grades of inferiority, and send back thousands of manuscripts to writers and composers who wrongfully conclude, because of this rejection, that their attempts at song writing are unappreciated, perhaps not even looked at, and that music editorial rooms are surrounded by fences which no unknown composer can penetrate. Yet all the time the editor is sitting behind this imaginary fence, looking over every song that is sent in and giving every manuscript that seems at all hopeful his careful consideration.

Senators La Follette proposed two amendments just before the bill came to a vote. One of them was written into the bill and the other rejected by an overwhelming vote.

The first provided that "No United States senator or representative in Congress shall be a member of the federal reserve board, a director in a federal reserve bank or an officer or director of any member bank."

This amendment was adopted without a rollcall.

The second provides that no member of the federal reserve board or any officer or director of a regional or member bank should be a director or officer of any other bank, trust company or insurance company. It was defeated, 51 to 30.

Earlier in the day the Democrats

were forced to call upon Vice-President Marshall to cast a deciding vote to break tie and reject the proposal to strike out of the bill the provision allowing the appointment of officials by the federal reserve board without reference to the civil service law.

The Democrats accepted an amendment

too; the neighbors who have been called in to hear the song believe it, all his friends believe it; indeed it may be said that any one who has heard or seen the song believes it good, except the music editor to whom it has been so confidently sent.

As a matter of form the composer sometimes closes postage with his manuscript, not always indeed not often. Probably he does not expect the postage will be needed to send the song back, perhaps that is why the postage is so often insufficient, or not sent at all; but sometimes he takes this means

to the length of perpetrating another song as poor as the first and which has a similar reception. After that he may go to the expense of "publishing" the song himself. Then it is learned that he is another Bryant or Longfellow, so the song writer often feels that what he produces ought to startle the world by its excellence and is pretty sure to do so.

Perhaps the composition may contain a bit of something that is worth while but it is so crudely expressed, sometimes even so ungrammatically expressed, that no publisher of standing would think of putting the song on the market.

Sometimes song writers ask editors to explain just what is wrong in the manuscript and cannot understand why their request is refused. They do not always realize that music editors are very busy people and that letters of explanation would not only consume a great deal of time but also would involve giving writers free lessons in composition. Besides, good-natured editors who have been obliging enough to comply with the request for a letter of ex-

planation have learned by experience that their painstaking efforts to guide the composer into the right path are unappreciated.

The House provided for 12 regional banks, the Senate for from eight to twelve, discretion being left to the federal reserve board.

The Senate added a provision creating a fund to guarantee the deposits of failed banks that are members of the reserve associations.

The House limited the rediscount of commercial paper at the regional banks to that maturing in 90 days; the Senate provided that 130-day agricultural paper could be accepted under certain limitations.

The gold reserve required of the regional reserve banks against circulating notes was placed at 331.3 per cent by the House and at 40 per cent by the Senate.

Banks would be permitted to loan on five-year farm mortgages by the Senate bill; on one-year mortgages by the House bill.

20 to 30%
DISCOUNT

Black Fox Sets

\$33 Medium Sized Sets.....	\$26
40 Medium Sized Sets.....	32
50 Medium Sized Sets.....	40
67.50 Full Sized Fancy Sets.....	54
85 Full Sized Fancy Sets.....	67
100 Full Sized Fancy Sets.....	80
150 Full Sized Fancy Sets.....	120

Pointed Fox Sets

70 Full Furred Sets.....	\$56
95 Full Furred Sets.....	76
120 Full Furred Sets.....	96
155 Full Furred Sets.....	124
170 Full Furred Sets.....	136
235 Full Furred Sets.....	188

Natural Marten Sets

\$50 Full Furred Sets.....	\$40
62.50 Full Furred Sets.....	50
75 Full Furred Sets.....	60
90 Full Furred Sets.....	72
120 Full Furred Sets.....	96
150 Full F	

Week's American Events in Review

Public ownership of telephone and telegraph lines is brought from the realm of academic discussion to that of legislation through the report of the postmaster general in favor of the United States government taking over these utilities. A proposal like this a few years ago would have been greeted with derision and denunciation; now it is taken into serious consideration and the opposition to it finds itself called upon to argue the case in definite terms. If for the present the report stands as the stating of an official opinion, or even if it meets with the support of the administration, as appears likely, and no legislation immediately follows, still it will mark a step towards what by quite general opinion is regarded as certain of attainment.

The case for governmental ownership of the telephone and telegraph is distinguished from that for the taking over of transportation lines, it is argued, by its closer relation to the purposes of government as set forth in the beginning of the United States as a nation. There was no flinching then as to the duty of the government to provide for communication by the one instrument at the time available, the written letter. No wild fancy is needed to reach the conclusion that if it had been foreseen that electrically charged wires would presently be used for the same purpose that knowledge might have caused the men who were defining the duties of government to provide that this instrument should be owned and operated. Certainly the parallel is close enough to make the proposal of the postmaster-general appear logical if not immediately practicable, while it is by no means certain that it is not both.

Telegraph and Telephone as Public Properties

Postmaster-General Burleson's report, submitted to Congress on Dec. 17, is explicit and emphatic in favor of the government taking over the telegraph and telephone service. He finds it justified by the postoffice having become a self supporting branch of the government and by a constitutional study which leads to the conclusion that the postoffice department should have control over all means of communication. He calls attention to the well nigh forgotten fact that the first telegraph line was maintained and operated as a part of the postal service and expresses a regret that the government relinquished its hold to provide capital. The service is naturally monopolistic and the argument is that it can only be conducted unselfishly by the government. A committee provided by act of Congress is investigating the problem of the way in which the government could acquire the possession of the lines.

While it has happened in recent administrations that the head of a department may report to Congress in favor of a project or a policy that the President does not uphold, the possibility that the postmaster-general is speaking personally and not for the administration is looked upon as removed by the President coming to the support of Mr. Burleson and by the immediate introduction of a bill in Congress to carry out the project. Assuming that the committee, to which Mr. Burleson refers, reports to the present session of Congress and that there is brought to the support of a bill the full power of the administration, it is not to be supposed that the end will be speedily reached. It is estimated by one senator that it would require 10 years to bring about the change, but the basis for this estimate is not apparent.

The cost of the undertaking is currently stated at \$1,000,000,000, but the high officials of the telegraph and telephone companies are quoted as placing it much higher. The cost and the terms of the transfer are not considered as material. There is an indication that the dividing line between corporation ownership and government ownership is becoming indistinct in the fact that the argument is no longer made against proposals of this sort that it will require a large sum of what is called the people's money. It is realized that the public is called upon to earn dividends on private capital, and that the burden is not less real than the provision of money through a public debt. The remaining issue is on the point of comparative efficiency of government and corporation service. The evidence of the Panama canal on the side of the public and the recent disclosures as to the efficiency of railroad management contribute to the breaking down of the idea that the people are better served by men interested in the profits than by those who are interested as public servants.

Currency Bill Comes to Enactment

From the first test of the loyalty of the Democratic side of the Senate to the administration's currency measure, early in the week, when only one senator broke away and his place was made good by the vote of the Progressive from Washington, it has been evident that the Glass-Owen bill was insured its passage. Only those amendments which met with administration approval have been possible and the opposition has yielded the field with only a formal effort to protest. The last amendments have been technical and have not touched the general features of the project. One which many will believe will meet with deserved rebuke is the abandonment of the civil service laws in the same fashion as in the income tax section of the tariff bill. It provides that the appointment of the officials, down to the least responsible of assistants, may be made without civil service examination.

The administration of President Wilson again shows its power in legislation. There has hardly been in political

history more successful holding in line of a party membership in Congress. The success of the tariff bill was notable in this respect but that being a distinctly party measure discipline would seem easier. The radical reconstruction of the banking and currency system, with its welding of the national banks to the government, had no distinct party claim, and to have brought a narrow margin in the Senate to a rigid line is a legislative achievement almost without parallel.

On the general merits of the bill there is no longer an audible discussion. It too clearly accomplishes the main object of all promises of currency reformers in making the currency responsive to varying needs, in taking the control from private hands and placing it in the government and in giving to the farmer a better means of financing their crop transactions to be opposed on any general grounds. Its details are now to be subjected to practical trial, with the certainty of amendment in the same fashion as the changing of the early anti-trust and interstate commerce laws has been accomplished—as necessity appears.

President Wilson Delivers a Rebuke

President Wilson by noting the liberties taken by members of the Order of Carabao with the policies of the administration at a recent dinner has lifted an incident that would have passed little observed to one for national comment. The Carabao is made up of men who have seen service in the Philippines and includes in its membership a number of high officers whose names are associated with distinguished careers. At the dinner which has gained notoriety by the sequel, a song that was highly profane in language and equally brutal in its treatment of the Filipino and has been sung for many years at the festive board of these comrades, and a mock representation of Mr. Bryan's dove-of-peace naval vessels, formed a part of the entertainment, facts that became offensive through the activity of the publicity man of the order, who furnished the newspapers a full advance report. The administration finds ample cause for rebuking the slurs upon the wards of the nation in the distant islands and upon its own members much nearer the scene.

Estimates may vary as to the liberties that may properly be taken with the policies of the government and with the characteristics of men in the administration. Men are of little account in public life who do not afford some opportunity for caricature. The performances of the Gridiron Club are tolerated even when they go to great lengths of ridicule. The distinction that is made to place a different responsibility upon the Carabao is that these men are in the service and owe a measure of respect to the administration, a different measure from that owed by politicians who sit around the Gridiron board. The members of the order might get a larger measure of public sympathy if

the verses that amused them were found upon being reduced to type to have merit as well as humor.

Holland First in Europe to Join in Peace Treaty

Peace treaties between the United States and other nations, on the plan proposed by Secretary Bryan, reach for the first time across the Atlantic through the signatures of the secretary of state and Chevalier van Rappard, the new minister from the Netherlands, to a compact which establishes the principle of arbitration. The negotiation provides for an investigation by a commission of five members throughout a period of at least one year in regard to any misunderstanding, and the commission is to be made up of one representative each from the contending countries, one named by each of them from some other country and the fifth chosen by agreement of the two governments. Secretary Bryan announces his willingness to add to this arrangement the provision that neither country shall increase its military or naval preparation during the period unless one of them shall be menaced by a third power.

This theoretically long step toward world peace has its practical limitations when the only nations to join the United States were the four American states of Salvador, Guatemala, Panama and Honduras. But practise in writing compacts to arbitrate disputes had been gained. Now with the first European agreement on these advanced lines of brotherhood signed, and with the prospect of similar treaties with Portugal and Switzerland being brought about, an advance is made toward the seats of important military and naval strength. That even these treaties have been closed is an achievement that will mark the closing year as having marked the substantiation of the hopes and the pleas of the advocates of world peace.

Special National Convention Rejected

Grappling with the problem of readjusting the national party convention to bring it nearer a fair representation of the voters, the Republican national committee in session at Washington has established a new basis, subject to approval by the states. At the outset of its deliberations the committee decided that it had the necessary power to propose a new apportionment and that a special national convention to make the change would be unnecessary. This decision was reached by a vote of 35 to 14. Thus vanished the prospect of a national convention in 1914, which would have had for its express purpose the single task of arranging for the nominating convention of 1916 but which might develop the extent to which restoration of party harmony had gone, or the opposite. The meeting of the committee was marked by a high degree of cordiality between the members, who were in a somewhat different temper at Chicago in the summer of 1912.

The apportionment, which was reached by a vote of 38 to 7, the opposing votes coming from the South, is far from too far when responsibility is as-

CINCINNATI CHAMBER HAS OWN INCOME

Commerce Organization Combining Several Associations Has Roster of Over 2000 Members—Projected Valuable Railroad

SOLIDLY FINANCED

CINCINNATI, O.—Having consolidated with two other active commercial bodies of this city, thus uniting all elements interested in the civic and commercial welfare of the community, the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce continues to give promise of activities in future as fruitful as those in the past. The Chamber of Commerce celebrated on Oct. 22 its seventy-fourth anniversary, it being the oldest commercial organization west of the Allegheny mountains.

The chamber is an organization unique in the broad powers which it possesses under the charter granted to it by the state of Ohio, which, among other things, gives it the privilege of making market rules for the handling of nearly every commodity in Cincinnati. It also has had ever since its organization a committee on arbitration to settle disputes among its members, the findings of which are recognized by the courts and are not subject to appeal.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce always has taken a prominent part in both state and national affairs. Among its early activities in Cincinnati was the starting of a movement which resulted in the building of the Cincinnati Southern railroad from Cincinnati to Chattanooga, a distance of 300 miles. This road has given Cincinnati the unique distinction of being the only city in the United States which has a railroad of its own. It cost the city nearly \$35,000,000 and now is leased to the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Company on a valuation of \$35,000,000, bringing into the city treasury an annual rental of \$1,100,000.

Cincinnati's Chamber of Commerce was interested in the organization of the old national Board of Trade, in many of the big expositions which have been held in the last 70 years, and in many other big movements of the past. In 1912 consolidation was effected with the Cincinnati Commercial Association, and with the Receivers and Shippers Association of Cincinnati, giving the combined organization a membership of



Headquarters of Ohio city's leading business organization

about 2000. In June of this year the Chamber of Commerce occupied fine quarters on the second and third floors of the new Union Central building, known as the tallest office building outside of New York city. The ground on which this skyscraper stands was for many years the location of a building constructed by the Chamber of Commerce. This property now is leased to an insurance company on a valuation of \$610,000, on a basis of 4½ per cent, giving the chamber an annual income on ground rental of about \$27,500 and making it one of the most solidly financial organizations in the country.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce now operates 11 distinct departments and has committees interested in 45 different activities. It inspects every car

of grain and hay that comes into the Cincinnati market, issues correct weight certificates and provides an exchange floor for the sale of grain, hay, produce, and other commodities. It has a completely equipped convention department, industrial bureau, foreign trade expansion department, traffic department, inspection bureau, domestic trade expansion bureau, a complete and up-to-date accounting and auditing system, a statistical department and other facilities. The United States weather bureau has a branch established on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce.

A mass of information of great value compiled annually by the chamber is used by the local market and is of service to both the state and the national governments.

from a division of the representation in the convention according to the party vote. Each state retains its four delegates at large, with an additional one for each congressman at large, and each district is given one delegate, with an additional one if its vote for Taft electors in 1912 exceeded 7500. The net results are a reduction of 94 in the size of the national convention and the taking from the southern states of their undivided number of delegates. The convention will number 989. The plan becomes effective if approved by conventions in enough states to constitute a majority in the convention. Chairman Barnes of New York sought to make the congressional elections of next fall the basis, in the evident hope that there would be a better showing of Republican votes then, but was defeated.

Partial though this correction of the basis of representation is, making no distinction between the strongly Republican districts and those that barely passed the required mark of 7500 votes for Mr. Taft, it accomplished what was probably most desired, the reduction of the negro representation, which has been alleged to be the source of corruption. It falls short of being a proportional scheme and is no approach toward the principle that President Wilson has declared for—the direct primary. There will be many fewer colored delegates in the Republican convention of 1916; some of the regions where Republican voters are scarce will have a smaller representation, but no ratio is established between the voting strength of the party and the delegations to nominate a candidate for President. It is a temporizing arrangement.

Dominican Elections a Mild World Event

An election of members of the Chamber of Deputies of the republic of Santo Domingo would escape attention ordinarily, but the one of this week was lifted to prominence by the assignment to the oversight of it of commissioners from the United States government. To a degree this has been widely recognized as a new advance in the assumption by the United States of responsibility for the conduct of the lesser American republics. It was not welcomed in the favored country and its newspapers published articles protesting against the attempt to control the elections, which they treated as an affront to the national dignity. The elections took place on Dec. 15 and the event was robbed of its possible value by the decision of the municipal council of Santo Domingo that only its members, representatives of the parties and duly registered voters should be admitted to the polling places. The election was orderly and without incident.

Exclusion of visitors from other countries and unofficial observers cannot be regarded as seriously reflecting upon the intended friendly service of the United States in supplying umpires. It shows a sense of self-reliance in the little country that wins admiration. There remains a question whether the friendly offices of the United States have not been carried too far when responsibility is as-

sumed for orderly elections in an independent country. That departure has a more notable instance now in progress as to Mexico, where the excuse for requiring a self-declared President to efface himself from the politics of the nation is found in brotherly concern for an orderly government. The bounds of the major nation's accountability for good government in the other American countries are not clearly defined, and many keen observers contend that sentiment is developing against extension. The Dominican incident shows that the smallest of governments are capable of resenting too generous interference.

Primary Reforms Easliy Win in New York

In marked contrast to the difficulty encountered by Governor Sulzer in his effort to get a special session of the New York Legislature to pass a primary bill, the same body now has carried through quickly and almost unanimously the entire program handed it by Governor Glynn, including the direct primary, the Massachusetts ballot and workmen's compensation. Hardly a vote was cast against any of these in the Assembly and only the compensation bill met with a trace of opposition in the Senate, where the vote was 35 to 6. The primary bill was passed in the House in five seconds, although this haste required reconsideration and a more deliberate treatment to correct a feature of the measure.

As indicating a changed sentiment in a Legislature towards election reforms this record has a surface value. It will occur to any observer to question how so marked a change in sentiment was brought about. The answer is less assuring of the independence of the members than of the conclusion of the party in power that it must yield to popular pressure. It is identical with the explanation of the failure of Governor Sulzer to accomplish the same result. It may be expressed in one word—Tammany. The power of this organization having been established in the resistance to the former Governor's will, it had become politically prudent for it to throw the vote it controls to the support of the bills. The net result is a great advance in electoral reform, no feature being more valuable than the adoption of the short ballot in the place of the blanket sheet with the abolition of the voting for an entire party ticket by a single stroke, first established in this country by Massachusetts fully 20 years ago.

Dayton Secures Its City Manager

Dayton, O., a city which has gained new prominence by being the first municipality of considerable population to adopt the city manager plan of government and by seeking the services of no less eminent a manager than Colonel Goethals, whose managerial abilities have been displayed at Panama, has closed a chapter by securing for the place H. M. Waite, grandson of the chief justice of the United States by appointment of President Grant. Mr. Waite is city engineer of Cincinnati, 40 years old and has been in the service of railroad and mining companies. His salary will be \$12,500 and he will begin his duties on Jan. 1.

If the spectacular stage of Dayton's departure has passed, the substantial contribution in municipal experimenting begins. It has arrived at the adoption of the city-manager plan as the result of the study of its bureau for municipal research and with the approval of the national association devoted to the cause of bettering city governments. Only a few less conspicuous and less important cities have adopted it, and Dayton will perform the considerable service of showing whether the claims for the device—which is theoretically attractive—are borne out in actual test.

Chicago's Schools Deep in Politics

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young's retirement from the superintendence of Chicago's schools, the result of an unfavorable vote by the school board which she immediately met by resignation, has been followed by the public demonstrations in her behalf and by a contest over the right of the mayor to unseat five members of the committee. Mayor Harrison's sincerity of support of Mrs. Young has been locally called in question, but his action in removing members who voted against her has every appearance of championship of her cause. Upon appeal to him by the women who took up the case, the mayor brought out of his files the resignations of five members,

which he required them to place in his hands at the time of their term's beginning, and immediately sent out his acceptances. The letters were dated July 18. The displaced members are now making contest over the mayor's right to accept resignations of several months' standing and making their claim on the ground that an arrangement such as they entered into is contrary to public policy. Meanwhile Mrs. Young has accepted the educational editorship of a Chicago daily paper and has expressed her satisfaction in a change of field, but is being made the object of a strong campaign for reinstatement.

Mrs. Young's offending appears to have been a rigid insistence upon merit in the text-books to be used in the schools and her refusal to yield to the demands of interests in certain publications. The public has long been aware of a radical difference in policy between her and the assistant superintendent, John D. Shoop, who has been advanced to her place. But the policy of school administration does not appear in the present controversy, the displacing of Mrs. Young having been brought about, if the conduct of the members who voted against her is a guide, for political and personal reasons not of the highest order. The merits of the case are obscured by the city's politics, with the usual result when politics get the upper hand in school affairs.

NANTUCKET MAIL AUTOMOBILE NOW DRAWN BY HORSE

NANTUCKET—Mail Carrier Clinton S. Folger is now hitching a horse to his 40-horsepower automobile to propel his machine through the streets of this town, which bars automobiles from its streets. He says the horse-drawn automobile is in the wagon class. He says he will continue this daily until the superior court decides on his appeal from injunction so far maintained by the selection.

Mr. Folger on Friday made his first trip with his horse-drawn automobile through the town to the state highway, a mile distant. There he started up his machine and whizzed away to Siasconset with the mails over the seven miles of state road, from which the selectmen are powerless to exclude him. An hour later he repeated the performance.

SAN FRANCISCO HAS PARK PLAN

SAN FRANCISCO—As the first step in its latest campaign for the beautification of San Francisco through its residences, schoolhouses, parks and playgrounds, the Art Center of the Recreation League has voted to appoint a committee to recommend to Mayor Ralph the appointment of a board of censorship to deal with proposed building plans and regulations, says the Examiner.



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BOSTON
PROVIDENCE

SOFT SOAPS

SOAP

Among Women's Clubs of the State

Executive board members of the New-tonville Womans Guild held a meeting Friday at which, by arrangement with Mrs. Hiram W. Fisher, chairman of the civics committee of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, the subjects of savings bank insurance and pensions were presented by Mrs. Walter Shepard, a member of the civics committee of the state federation. Early in the fall the president's council of the state federation endorsed this work, in response to an invitation from some of the leading men in the state to join them in an educational campaign. The civics committee, under the direction of its chairman, Mrs. Hiram W. Fisher, is in charge. A definite plan of work has been outlined for each club.

Professor Bliss Perry was listened to with interest by the Waban Woman's Club on Monday afternoon. He lectured on "Local Types in American Stories," first speaking of New England, then of the South and West. He said it was hard to picture true types but that different parts of America had really been well shown by the art of words. In concluding Professor Perry said a great American novel might at any time be written as true to facts and to our ideals as Abraham Lincoln. Two songs were rendered by Mrs. Helen LeClear accompanied by Miss Marion Mille. The afternoon ended with a social hour. On the afternoon of Dec. 29 Mrs. Lewis Bacon will be hostess, when Alton E. Briggs will lecture on the "New England Food Supply."

Prospect Hill chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, of Somerville, held a meeting recently at the home of J. L. Ambrose, 32 Warren avenue, to consider plans for the observance of "Flag day," which will be held early in January. Mrs. Francis M. Wilson, vice-regent, presided. After the business meeting Mrs. L. O. Baker of Arlington Heights read a paper entitled "A Deserter Village." A musical program under the direction of Carol E. Fisher was given. Piano solos were rendered by Miss Gertrude Dawes, also by Miss Frances M. Parker; violin solos by Miss Rebekah Nye Warren, accompanied by Miss Parker, pianist. Refreshments were served by the hostess, assisted by Miss Warren and Miss Parker.

Havrah W. L. Hubbard gave the third in his series of opera talks before the Hettorion Club and Somerville Woman's Club on Tuesday afternoon in Unitarian hall. The subject was "The Jewels of the Madonna." The next talk will be given Dec. 30, the subject being "Louise."

Mrs. Robert H. Newcomb of Bartlett street, Malden, was hostess of the Malden Musical Club at its social gathering, yesterday afternoon, at Marcus' hall. There were numbers by Miss A. Josephine Stanton of Everett, songs and carols by Miss Helen Boyce Wheeler of Melrose and readings by Miss Bertha Everett Morgan of Allston. The morning recital of the club was held in Esther hall, Thursday. Miss Agnes Bachelder Edwards of Melrose rendered an aria. She is to appear with the Amphion Club in its next concert, this being the first time a Melrose singer has appeared before the club since Miss Geraldine Farrar and Miss Elsie Kirmes were the soloists. Miss Dorothy Ransom, violinist, gave several numbers accompanied by her sister, Miss Marion Ransom. The double quartet of the club assisted in the choral numbers and Miss Marion Shedy of Malden gave piano solos. The program was in charge of Edward L. MacArthur, the conductor.

Karsh Club of Malden was entertained Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. George W. R. Harriman at her residence on Alpine street. Addresses on "The Yosemite and the Grand Canyon," by Mrs. Charles R. Magee and on "Mountains and Volcanoes," by Mrs. William Horne, were given. The next meeting of the club will be held at the residence of Mrs. Rufus Sawyer of Summer street on Jan. 5.

Pine Tree State Club of Malden met Tuesday evening in the reception hall of the Auditorium building, and Mrs. F. S. Butterfield, Mrs. Richard W. Nutter and Mrs. A. A. Golder were appointed a flower committee. Arrangements for the January meeting, which will consist of an entertainment in charge of Mrs. Lester W. Evans, were made. At the meeting Tuesday dramatic sketches and musical numbers were given by Harry Raymond Pierce and Zulette Spencer Pierce.

Massachusetts Founders' Society, D. A. R., was entertained Monday afternoon by Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway at her residence, Bellevue avenue and East Emerson street, Melrose, with luncheon served to the members from Danvers, Lowell, Lexington, Cohasset, Cutchogue, Middleboro, Malden, Medford, Winchendon and other neighboring places. Mrs. George J. Jenkins of Whitman, state regent of the D. A. R., was the special guest. The dining room was decorated, and there were hand-painted place cards, the work of one of the members, Mrs. Henry E. Johnson of Melrose. Tinsel and mica were used for completing the holiday decorations. Each member attending brought gifts, which were placed in a large stocking. Mrs. W. B. Rand of Old Blake House chapter of Dorchester distributed gifts, each accompanied with a poem. Mrs. Shumway was assisted in entertaining by Miss Bertha Corson and Mrs. Henry E. Johnson, both of Melrose.

Middlesex county W. C. T. U. is planning for a series of meetings in cities and towns of the county for the season, the first being held yesterday in the First

Baptist church of Medford, which will be followed by similar meetings in neighboring places. Yesterday Mrs. Ella A. Gleason, state vice-president of the W. C. T. U. of Winchester, Mrs. Augusta R. Brigham of Malden and Mrs. Frank A. Stone of Melrose were the speakers.

Reports by some of the delegates to the national woman suffrage convention, held recently in Washington, provided the program at the weekly meeting of the Brookline Equal Suffrage Association of which Mrs. Walter Channing, the vice-president, is one of the most active officers, on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page summarized briefly the principal doings of the convention. Mrs. Mary Hollingsworth and Mrs. Gertrude B. Newell also gave reports of the convention. After the speaking a social hour was enjoyed, with Mrs. Horace L.



MRS. WALTER CHANNING
Vice-president of the Brookline Equal
Suffrage Association

Bearse as hostess, the table being in charge of Miss Edith May. On May 16 the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association is planning to have a suffrage parade, and the plans are already underway. Brookline is expecting to furnish a large delegation of marchers. Mrs. James D. Ball is chairman of the committee which is to cooperate with the New England suffrage associations to be represented. Miss Eileen Sullivan, who has charge of the woman suffrage party work in South Boston, will be the speaker at the next meeting to be held at headquarters, 9 Boylston street, on Dec. 30. Mrs. Walter Gould Morey will be the hostess. A handsome gavel has been presented to the association by Mrs. Mary Schlesinger, its honorary president.

Fortnightly Club of Winchester is planning for a children's party to be held Dec. 29 in the town hall. The affair is in charge of a committee composed of Mrs. W. A. Bradley, Mrs. Arthur Hollins, Mrs. E. H. Kelley, Mrs. Charles A. Lafe, Mrs. George Neely and Mrs. Arthur Richardson. The first rehearsal of the club's choral class will be held Dec. 30 in the town hall and these rehearsals will be held every Tuesday until the concert of the class in March.

Old State House chapter, D. A. R., was entertained Friday at the residence of Mrs. Charles C. Sweet, 448 Lebanon street, Melrose, the regent, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, presiding. Assisting Mrs. Sweet as hostesses were Mrs. George E. Damon, Mrs. Elmer O. Goodridge and Mrs. Harris M. Barnes. Miss Eleanor Barry, a pupil at Melrose high school, read a comprehensive essay on "Melrose Men and Women in the Civil War." The regent presented Miss Barry with a gold medal at the conclusion of the reading. Piano solos were rendered by Miss Mildred Page. Mrs. William W. Hill of the Col. Loammi Baldwin chapter, D. A. R., of Woburn, gave an address on "Fete Day at Kate Douglas Wiggin's Home."

The Squantum Woman's Club has as its January meeting, which will consist of an entertainment in charge of Mrs. Lester W. Evans, was made. At the meeting Tuesday dramatic sketches and musical numbers were given by Harry Raymond Pierce and Zulette Spencer Pierce.

Winthrop Equal Suffrage League of Medford was entertained Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. James Connell of High street, Medford, the hostess being assisted in receiving by Mrs. Louise E. Hartlove of Hagerstown, Md. The guests of honor were Mrs. William J. Reilly, secretary of the Medford Woman's Club, Mrs. Charles T. Daly, Mrs. Thomas Connell and Mrs. Theodore Dissel. A musical program was given by Miss Margaret Jenkins and Miss Lillian Willett with Mrs. Reilly as accompanist. Decorations were of white and yellow, the league colors. A collation was served by the hostess.

Medford Woman's Club met Tuesday afternoon when an entertainment in charge of the general topics committee, Mrs. Julia W. Dalrymple, chairman, was given, consisting of a dramatic reading of "Beau Brummel," a play in four acts, by Daniel Dudley Wagner. A musical program was rendered by Miss Lillian Knowlton, cellist, accompanied by Miss Gertrude Belcher. At the business meeting the club members signed petitions to the public service commission asking that the height of car steps be regulated and limited to 10 inches.

Medford Woman's Club last evening presented to the city of Medford a collection of photographs of sacred art numbering over 5000 copies as a memorial

to be placed in the Melrose public library and to be known as the Mary A. Livermore memorial library of sacred art. The collection has been gathered from all parts of the world during the last three years. The date of presentation also commemorated the ninety-third anniversary of Mrs. Livermore, founder of the W. C. T. U. and a resident of Melrose for more than half a century. Miss Gertrude Copeland, president of the club, made the presentation address, and Edward M. Munyan, chairman of the library trustees, accepted the gift on behalf of the city. A reception followed. At the regular meeting of the club Thursday afternoon Prof. John P. Marshall, head of the music department of Boston University, gave a lecture on "The Appreciation of Music." The meeting was held in the First Congregational church in order that Professor Marshall might illustrate his address with an organ recital. The music committee, Miss Grace M. Stutsman, was in charge.

Ladies' Suburban Club of Medford and vicinity held its second annual gentleman's night Thursday evening in Holton hall, West Medford. A collation was served. Mrs. Catherine Cephas was in charge and was assisted by Mrs. N. D. Alexander, Mrs. Ralph C. Robinson, Mrs. James M. White and Mrs. F. H. Jones.

Philathaea Club of Everett held its annual meeting Wednesday afternoon. Officers elected are: President, Miss Lillian Soar; vice-president, Miss Delia Black; secretary, Miss Marion Foss; assistant secretary, Miss Nellie Douglas; treasurer, Miss Catherine Mahr. The new president will name the department chairman at the next meeting of the club in January.

Pine Tree Club of Everett held a musical evening Thursday when Mme. Wilhelmina Wright Calvert, soprano, was the soloist. She was assisted by Percy F. Baker, baritone; Mrs. Nina Bearse Wilbur, reader, and Miss Freida Gerhard, accompanist. The club orchestra assisted.

Miss Edna Whittemore of Hawthorn street, Malden, was hostess of the Monday Club of Malden Monday afternoon, with Mrs. Morton E. Cummings as joint hostess. Reports from the committee in charge of the recent seven-cent sale showed receipts \$122, which will be used toward defraying the expenses of the Malden Girls' Industrial Club, which the Monday Club maintains. Committees were named to take charge of the party to be held in Edward hall for the children attending the industrial classes. Following the business meeting a social hour was held and refreshments were served.

Thought and Work Club of Melrose and Malden will be entertained next Wednesday by Mrs. Minnie Gardner of Lebanon street.

Mrs. Mabel Quinn entertained the members of the Woman's Home Literary Club of Dorchester at her home in Newton Center on Monday. Mrs. Fanny Payson, the president, presided. Miss Jennie Breed read a paper on "Folk Songs of Great Britain." Quaint songs were sung by Mrs. Bessie Abbe, Miss Mabel Page, Mrs. Annie Newton and the glee club.

Popular Authors Literary Club of Winthrop met in the home of Mrs. Lucy F. Griffin on Tuesday, the president, Mrs. Jane G. Rogers, presiding. Literature was the subject taken up. Papers were given by Mrs. Ellen Russell on "The Appreciation of Literature," Mrs. Margaret F. Topay on the "Life of Horace Mann." Roll-call was answered by literary quotations.

Thursday Morning Fortnightly Club of Dorchester met on Dec. 18, when Mrs. Alice Cherrington Congdon, a former member, gave a paper on "Christmas Lore." Going back to the sixteenth century, Mrs. Congdon related the significance of the season among different nations and the various forms of celebration from pagan time to the present day.

A musical program followed, consisting of solos, trios and a quartet.

The first number, "Under the Silken Star," was rendered by the quartet—Mrs. Lillian Macdonald, Miss Elizabeth Bates, Mrs. Etta Morris and Miss Georgie Morris.

Mrs. Edith H. Wells sang "Bright in the East." Miss Elizabeth Bates gave a group of songs, and a trio, "From Angels of Glory," was given by Mrs. Etta Morris, Miss Georgie Morris and Miss Elizabeth Bates.

Mrs. Agnes D'Arcy sang "Adeste Fideles."

Mrs. Alice Taylor Jacobs read a selection of Christmas lyrics by Paul Hayne, and greetings were given by members of the club.

Mrs. Alice Taylor Jacobs was chairman of the program and Miss Cora Gooch Brooks of music.

The next meeting will be children's day, on Dec. 27, in Whiston hall, Dorchester.

The women's club will be entertained by Floyd M. Baxter at the piano.

Mrs. Charles Bradford entertained the Clifton Literary Club of Dorchester at her home, 22 Jerome street, on Thursday afternoon.

Miss Young, daughter of Mrs. Frank Young, addressed the club on the work of the Dorchester settlement house.

Books were reviewed by Mrs. Stoddard and Mrs. Bradford and a discussion followed.

A meeting of the Mothers' Club of Somerville was held on Friday, at the home of Mrs. William R. Ransom, Sawyer avenue.

Roy W. Hatch, head of the general course of the Somerville high school,

gave a talk on "Public Schools and Their Relation to Home Life." The next meeting will be held Jan. 9.

Mrs. Charles Bradford entertained the Harvard Woman's Club held its regular monthly meeting Thursday at the Hotel Lenox, the president, Mrs. L. G. Barrett, presiding. A nominating committee was appointed as follows: Mrs. Fred Ford Flanders, Mrs. H. D. Howie, Mrs. M. S. Appleton, Mrs. L. Williamson and Mrs. A. A. Clark. An invitation from the Harvard Dame was given to the club. The club will be entertained at its next meeting by Mrs. M. R. P. Hatch, who will read her play, "The Dreamer." After the business session a musical program was given. Those who participated included Mrs. Frederick Austin Ogg and Charlotte Hallett. A reading from Browning's "Saul" was given by Mrs. Anna E. Boyd, whose fine interpretation was greeted with applause.

Harvard Woman's Club held its regular monthly meeting Thursday at the Hotel Lenox, the president, Mrs. L. G. Barrett, presiding. A nominating committee was appointed as follows: Mrs. Fred Ford Flanders, Mrs. H. D. Howie, Mrs. M. S. Appleton, Mrs. L. Williamson and Mrs. A. A. Clark. An invitation from the Harvard Dame was given to the club. The club will be entertained at its next meeting by Mrs. M. R. P. Hatch, who will read her play, "The Dreamer." After the business session a musical program was given. Those who participated included Mrs. Frederick Austin Ogg and Charlotte Hallett. A reading from Browning's "Saul" was given by Mrs. Anna E. Boyd, whose fine interpretation was greeted with applause.

The December meeting of the Hillsdale Club of Somerville was held at the residence of Mrs. E. L. Pride, 9 Browning road, Winter Hill. Mrs. R. W. Southwell

gave a talk on the career of Mary A. Livermore, American reformer, lecturer and writer. The soloist of the evening was Mrs. Gertrude Nickerson Barnes, who rendered several selections. Mr. Pridy also entertained the club with selections on the Victrola.

At a regular bi-monthly meeting of the Swampscott Woman's Club in the town hall on Monday reports of the recent civic conference at Concord, Mass., were read by Mrs. Martha E. G. Hussey, Havrah L. Hubbard of the Boston Opera Company gave a talk on "Madame Butterfly" with musical illustrations by Floyd M. Baxter, pianist.

"Tales of Hoffman," an opera talk by Havrah W. L. Hubbard of the Boston Opera company, composed the program at the Cantabrigia Club meeting in

the Salem Woman's Club will hold a midwinter reception to the president with a supper and entertainment. The entertainment will be furnished by an Indian girl, Pe-ahm-e-squeet, a member of the Chippewa tribe.

The last meeting of the Woburn Woman's Club was held in Lyceum hall yesterday afternoon when Dr. John C. Bowker gave an illustrated lecture on "Mexico."

Through the education committee, Mrs. Charlotte M. Clapp, chairman, the senior class of the high school was invited to attend. William W. Hicks, tenor, was the soloist of the afternoon.

On Wednesday evening the Somerville Woman's Club held its annual gentleman's night at the American house, Boston. The president, Mrs. Sophia C. Bateman, was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Abby M. Fish, chairman of the hospitality committee; Mrs. Ella F. Haines, vice-president, and Miss Beulah M. Peire, treasurer. Mrs. Frances Weeks, a past president, was an honored guest. Dinner was served to about 250 members and guests. Sydney Landon, a character delineator, gave sketches on peculiarities of Victor Hugo, Edgar Allan Poe, Tom Billings, James Whitcomb Riley and others.

The last regular meeting of the Hepzotan Club of Somerville was an open meeting. Miss Charlotte M. Edelfson, vice-president, presided. The meeting was in charge of the literature and history committee, Mrs. Mabel S. Watson, chairman, who presented Charles W. Furlong, artist, writer, lecturer and explorer. He gave a talk on "Tripoli of Barbary, the Gateway to the Sahara," illustrated with the stereopticon. Miss Helen Glines Edelfson, soprano soloist, rendered two groups of songs. Refreshments were served. On Jan. 17 there will be an open meeting in high school hall, when William J. Burns will lecture on "American Citizenship."

Brookline Morning Club met on Monday last at the home of Mrs. Frank H. Mason, Fuller street, who was assisted by Mrs. Eleanor H. Porter and Mrs. D. P. Wells. A short business meeting preceded the social gathering.

Lynn North Shore Club will hold its next meeting on Tuesday when Mrs. Edith L. Floyd will be chairman of "Home Day." The hostess will be Mrs. Nellie M. Gray. Music will be furnished by members of the club under the direction of Mrs. Kate M. Bruce, with Mrs. Helen D. Phelan, violinist.

Greetings, music, exchange of gifts and refreshments constitute the program for the holiday meeting of the Mineral Art League to be held at the Hotel Oxford, Dec. 27. The business meeting for this date has been omitted.

The December meeting of the New England Wheaton Club was held Saturday afternoon at the Vendome, the music being furnished by Miss Mary C. Grimes and Miss Marguerite Harding, both of Boston. Miss Mabel Hill of Dana hall, Wellesley, spoke to the club on "Woman's Share in Good Citizenship."

On Tuesday last the Home Club of East Boston held a December social of which "Songs, Airs and Dances of Different Nations" was the program. Miss Lizzie M. Fitch, president of the club, introduced the entertainers, who were Mrs. Nelson, vocalist; Miss Anna Leo, violinist; Miss Helen Hodgkins, Miss Elizabeth Buxton and Miss Mabel J. Houlahan. The program opened with a chorus, "The Watch on the Rhine," followed by a solo, "Gretchen," in costume. Scotch, Irish, Welsh, French and Japanese were represented in music or dances.

At the next meeting of the club on Jan. 6, Miss Margaret C. Bollen will give an illustrated lecture on "Montenegro."

On Wednesday last the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club had Miss Virginia Tanner as entertainer. Miss Tanner gave, in costume, a program of original and foreign dances. Miss Tanner was accompanied by James A. Ecker.

On Monday afternoon the Boston Ruskin Club will meet in the lecture hall of the Boston public library, when the Biblical story of the birth of Christ will be told by the club members.

Tuesday evening members of the Philalethes of Braintree had their regular meeting in the Cochato hall. The president, Mrs. George O. Wales, was in the chair and the records of the previous meeting were read. Attention was called to the next meeting on Jan. 6, Pitt F. Parker, the cartoonist, being the lecturer. It would also be known as nurse supply day. The speaker of the evening was Havrah W. L. Hubbard of the Boston opera company, who gave his audience a correct idea of the Japanese opera in two acts and was accompanied by Floyd M. Baxter at the piano.

The woman's auxiliary to the Canadian Club of Boston held its regular evening meeting in the club rooms, 585 Boylston street, on Tuesday evening.

The speaker was Miss Marion Howard Brazier, who gave a talk on "Uncle Sam's Postoffice," explaining the working of the various departments comprised in the postal system of this country. During the evening Mrs. Herbert D. Boyd sang. She was accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Harriet Spofford, and with a violin obligato played by Miss Margaret Shepard. Afterwards a social hour was enjoyed, the hostesses being Mrs. Velona Waterbury, Mrs. J. M. Murphie, Mrs. A. C. Jones, Mrs. Freeman Eggleston, Mrs. H. B. Estabrooks and Mrs. Stanley W. C. Downey.

The annual dramatics of the Lexington Old Belfry Club took place Monday evening. Oscar Wilde's three-act comedy, "The Importance of Being Earnest," was staged, under the direction of Mrs. William M. Hatch of Arlington, who coached the production. The cast included Mr. Glidden, William Roger Greeley, Henry L. Wadsworth, Louis L. Crone, William M. Hatch, Mrs. Louise H. Putnam, Miss Ruth Hoyt, Miss Louise Hatch and Miss Muzzey.

The second young peoples assembly of the club is to be held this afternoon. Miss Anita K. Dale, will preside at the piano.

An enjoyable afternoon was spent by the ladies of the Arlington Heights Sunshine Club, when they met for a social meeting in the home of Mrs. John Minor on the corner of Ashland and Elmwood streets, Wednesday afternoon. Re-

lief.

State Aid for Boston & Maine

(Continued from page one)

of these paternal transactions, find that the Legislature has often stepped in at the opportune moment and provided the "sine qua non." Particularly has this been so when there was an opportunity to promote business and commercial interests through the desired railroad development.

The state has gone further than mere money lending. It has even constructed a railroad, including a tunnel of several miles. Once it owned a railroad but hastened to turn the responsibility of its management over to others. The state has been an owner of large quantities of railroad stock, the fluctuating values of which have been watched as closely by its officials as by the State street bankers. It is no experience foreign to the state to lease railroads or to collect rentals for their use and to have to meet the demands of the local tax collector.

Some of the dealings with railroads have proved profitable to the state directly; others have been a financial loss but a gain in other directions, as through improved means of transportation and the opening up of unsettled lands.

In March, 1837, the Legislature authorized the issue of scrip in aid of the Norwich & Worcester Railroad Corporation, to the amount of \$400,000. A mortgage was given the state on the property of the corporation, and the loan was paid in 1837 with interest.

A loan of \$100,000 was authorized in April, 1837, to help the Andover & Haverhill Railroad Corporation. This road became a part of the Boston & Maine and the loan was paid in 1837 by the latter company.

A third time in 1837 was a loan made to a railroad, this time one of \$500,000 to the Eastern Railroad Corporation. In 1837, when the loan apparently became due, the Legislature authorized a new loan which was paid as it became due without loss to the commonwealth.

Although the Legislature authorized a loan of \$50,000 to the Nashua & Lowell railroad in 1838, the records of the state auditor's department do not show that the loan was used or the money even received by the road.

However, in the auditor's report for 1849, in a summary of expenditures from 1831 to 1849, there appears this item: "1830-40, Nashua & Lowell railroad, \$4375." Also appear in this summary the following: "1840-41, New Bedford & Taunton, \$3750; 1841-1849, \$2500." These sums, the auditor's department considers, were duly paid by the state to the respective roads for some purpose.

By authority of an act of the Legislature in 1839 the sum of \$50,000 was lent to the Boston & Portland railroad, payable in 20 years, bonds having been issued for the amount. The Boston & Maine paid this loan in 1858, a year before it was due. The interest also was promptly paid.

The Western Railroad Corporation received from the state in 1839 and 1841 a total of \$4,000,000 to aid in the building of its road. The state, furthermore, subscribed for stock in the road, which proved a profitable investment. The loans have all been paid with interest.

The commonwealth has even been the possessor of a railroad, for in 1860 it issued \$200,000 5 per cent bonds and purchased the so-called Vermont railroad. Even in those days there appears to have

been a question as to the advisability of state ownership of railroads, for the state promptly leased it to the Troy & Boston railroad corporation. In return the state got an annual rental of \$12,000. Subsequently, the state deducted from this rental the amount of the local taxation, which must have been small to allow the state much of a return.

The \$200,000 bonds matured in 1890 and were paid out of the sinking fund. In the following year the road was sold to the Fitchburg Railroad Company for \$175,000, the commonwealth taking a 4 per cent bond thereafter.

During the year beginning July 1, 1868, scrip to the amount of \$3,618,729.40 was issued by the commonwealth in aid of the Boston, Hartford & Erie railroad, later to be known as the New York & New England Railroad Company and now a part of the New Haven system.

At one time the state held \$3,600,000 in stock of this road. The state auditor's records show that not quite one half this amount of value was obtained when the state came to dispose of its stock holdings. A portion of it was sold for \$43,956.25 and the balance was exchanged for bonds, which subsequently netted \$1,657,800. The total received by the state for its \$3,600,000 in stocks appears to have been \$1,701,756.25.

Of a somewhat different nature was the building of the Hoosac tunnel and the Troy & Greenfield railroad, now a part of the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine. This was built under contract by the state and not by a railroad corporation. After its completion at a cost of about \$27,000,000 the tunnel and road were sold to the Fitchburg railroad corporation, the state taking in return stocks and bonds.

The sale was made at a considerable financial loss to the commonwealth, for which, however, many considered that it was amply compensated by the gain to business through the shorter and easier tunnel route to Albany with its railroad and water connections to the West.

Later, when the Fitchburg was leased to the Boston & Maine, the stock which the state still held was exchanged for \$5,000,000 Boston & Maine bonds which are still in the state treasurer's vault. They mature in 1950.

Besides these bonds, the state has left from the Hoosac tunnel sale \$5,275,000 of the bonds of the Fitchburg road, \$27,000 of which mature in 1920 and \$5,000,000 in 1937.

These bonds, totaling \$10,275,000, comprise the state's present holdings in railroad securities.

Reports have been current lately that the Boston & Maine bonds are secured only by Fitchburg railroad common stock as collateral and that the state might lose the whole \$5,000,000 if the federal government compelled a termination of the lease of the Fitchburg to the Boston & Maine. It has been reported about Boston that if the Boston & Maine was forced to give up the Fitchburg, the common stock would be returned to the state for its bonds, and that at present the state could not market the stock.

State Treasurer Elmer A. Stevens says that these reports have been given considerable publicity, but are without foundation. He says that the method of transfer was such that the bonds came to the state as a regular sale. He declares they are not secured by common stock of the Fitchburg and the state runs no risk of loss.

Roslindale Community Club held its meeting Friday afternoon in Fraternity hall. The program was in charge of the civic committee. The Rev. Philip Osgood of the Episcopal church urged the gathering to oppose licenses in ward 23.

Dr. Henry P. Mullowney gave a lecture on "Home Sanitation," and at the close of the meeting a group of children from the Longfellow school sang carols.

The meeting to be held in the Museum of Fine Arts on Jan. 2 was postponed until Jan. 9. The basketry class is showing some specimens of its work.

Dorchester Heights chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, held their December meeting on Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. Fred Amsden, 384 Fourth street, South Boston. The regent, Miss A. E. Newell, presided. It was voted to accept the invitation of the state society to take charge of the serving of refreshments at the meeting in the Westminster on Jan. 10. This chapter will also act as hostess at the regular Friday afternoon social at the state society headquarters on Jan. 2, and will assume charge of a book table at the sale to be held in February. The program consisted of holiday reminiscences by the members. Refreshments were served, the hostesses being Mrs. Amsden, Mrs. Damm and Mrs. Ridings.

Hyde Park Current Events Club met Wednesday morning and bouquets were presented to each member through the courtesy of a former president. Current events were given by Mrs. H. N. Case, and the second hour an illustrated lecture on "Present Day Uses of Electricity" was given by La Rue Vredenburgh. At the meeting of Dec. 31, current events will be given by Mrs. G. W. Scrivens and Miss Helen Appleton, who will lecture on "The Cultivation of the Speaking Voice."

Tuesday Club of Malden was entertained Tuesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Edgar A. Peterson, 86 Cherry street. A dozen new members were added to the club and an informal entertainment followed. The next meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. M. P. Emerton of Baldwin avenue.

The English literature department of the New Century Club of Malden met Monday, with Mrs. J. N. Newhall, of 48 Waite street as hostess. A discussion of the writings and the career of Oliver Wendell Holmes was held, in which Mrs. Frank E. Poland, Mrs. C. J. Titus, Mrs. George H. Johnson, Mrs. Charles Parker, Mrs. Percy C. Moore, Mrs. Henry H. Hammond, Mrs. J. K. Newhall, Mrs. M. W. Dearborn, Mrs. A. S. Terry, Mrs. Philip G. Randall and Mrs. Soule were

SEPARATION OF BOSTON & MAINE NOW PROMISED

Howard Elliott Said to Assure Federal Authorities That New Haven Will Part With Railroad and Its Steamships

TALK WITH MR. WALSH

Separation of the Boston & Maine from the New Haven system is promised by Howard Elliott, chairman of the board of directors of both roads, as a result of his conference with the federal legal authorities. Similar action with regard to the steamship lines is assured by Mr. Elliott, but he is reticent on the trolley lines of Massachusetts. Admission to this was given by Mr. Elliott last night as the result of his three-hour conference with Governor-elect Walsh at the Hotel Lenox late yesterday.

The directors of the New Haven system are acting in conjunction with Mr. Elliott in their desire to follow the recommendations of the interstate commerce commission and the desires of the department of justice at Washington, according to Mr. Elliott.

In the mutual exchange of plans for the future the present financial status of New Haven and Boston & Maine roads, the intentions of the New Haven in regard to the protection of Massachusetts stockholders in both roads and the lines upon which each is working to bring out a successful solution of the problem were discussed.

Mr. Walsh indicated that he would consult with the New Haven, as represented by Mr. Elliott, further, and it is said that he asked for a written statement of the position of the road relative to the mutual exchange of plans for the future.

Mrs. Howard H. Heustis, Mrs. J. Herbert Mead, Mrs. Philip Eberhardt, Mrs. John Chellis, Mrs. C. W. Schwamb, Mrs. Robert Gordon, Mrs. William K. Cook, Miss Elsie Parker, Miss Clara Livingston, Miss Helen Allen, Miss Bunton and Miss Alice Kendall. "Literary afternoon" will be observed by the club on Jan. 1, when Mrs. Christabel W. Kidder is to read "Pippa Passes."

The December meeting of the Lexington chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held Thursday in the home of Mrs. Bordin Hall at 1876 Beacon street, Brookline. The afternoon opened with a brief business session, at which time it was voted to send \$10 to the Perry school for colored children in the South. Mrs. Milton P. Higgins of Worcester gave an address on "The Loyalty of the Daughters of the Twentieth Century." Miss Caroline Caswell, manager of the New Zealand Islands. The next meeting will be held Dec. 29 at the home of Mrs. A. F. Hayward, Center street.

First meeting of the newly organized Newton Woman's Club was held Monday, Mrs. Jessie Eldridge Southwick gave reading of the drama, "Jeanne D'Arc." Music was furnished by Harold Vinal, pianist, a former student at the Allen school, West Newton. A social followed the entertainment.

Newton Highlands C. L. S. C. met Monday at the home of Mrs. Richards, Lake avenue. The afternoon's work was in charge of Mrs. Swift, whose subject was the "New Zealand Islands." The next meeting will be held Dec. 29 at the home of Mrs. A. F. Hayward, Center street.

Newton Centre Woman's Club held an open meeting Tuesday afternoon in the Mason school hall when E. Stagg Whittemore spoke on "Prison Labor."

Mrs. H. K. Burrison entertained the travel class of the West Newton Women's Educational Club Wednesday afternoon. The subject of discussion was "Mohammedanism in India; the Parsees and the Sikhs."

Watertown Woman's Club held its fifth regular meeting Monday in the town hall. Under the auspices of the home economics and food sanitation committee, of which Mrs. Lena Hawes is chairman, Professor Allyn of Westfield spoke on "Vital Facts in the Pure Food Fight."

Nearly 70 members and invited guests attended the first holiday luncheon of the Concord Woman's Association last Monday in the vestry of the Concord First Parish Unitarian church. This innovation proved successful, and will doubtless be made an annual affair. Mrs. Frederick C. Dumaine, Mrs. Loren B. MacDonald, Mrs. Henry H. Braley and Miss Mary Metcalf were the committee in charge. Sewing meetings were held both before and after the dinner. During the sewing hour after the luncheon, Mrs. Prescott Keyes of Concord entertained with the story of "Just a Cat." A short business session closed the meeting.

At the December meeting of the Concord branch of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the home of the president, Mrs. Henry G. Rolfe, a letter from Mrs. Simpson, superintendent of the state W. C. T. U. flower mission, was read, and the union voted to extend an invitation to the Concord Junction and Bedford unions to attend the meeting of the Concord union on Jan. 13, to hear the reports of the world and national conventions.

The Answer to
The Question
"What Shall I Give?"
At 8 MILK STREET
WORTH WHILE Gifts to Fit
Every Purse
A Complete Line of
Desk Furnishings
In Brass and Leather
AND MANY
Pleasing Novelties
Christmas Greeting and
Post Cards
Hill, Smith & Co.
8 MILK STREET

What Better Xmas Present
Than a Savings Account
Deposits accepted and payments
made by mail. Special attention
given to women and children
unfamiliar with banking routine.

INTEREST BEGINS JAN. 10
HOME SAVINGS BANK
75 TREMONT ST., BOSTON
Opp. Tremont Temple

NEWMAN'S
CHRISTMASFLOWERS

As a Newman Christmas Special we offer distinctive and novel gifts

HANGING BASKETS
They are beautiful, and they last

J. NEWMAN & SONS

Tels. Main 4410-4652

24 Tremont St.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Our Great
Annual Clearance Sale
will begin
Friday, December 26th

Every Department Will Be Represented

For the detailed account of the many bargains to be offered, see papers of Wednesday next

Mrs. Howard H. Heustis, Mrs. J. Herbert Mead, Mrs. Philip Eberhardt, Mrs. John Chellis, Mrs. C. W. Schwamb, Mrs. Robert Gordon, Mrs. William K. Cook, Miss Elsie Parker, Miss Clara Livingston, Miss Helen Allen, Miss Bunton and Miss Alice Kendall. "Literary afternoon" will be observed by the club on Jan. 1, when Mrs. Christabel W. Kidder is to read "Pippa Passes."

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Watertown Woman's Club held its fifth regular meeting of the Lexington chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held Saturday afternoon in the home of Mrs. Joseph H. Williams in Fletcher road, Bedford. Mrs. George Minot Baker presided and reported a payment of \$200 on the mortgage of the Concord chapter house. The subject of the literary hour was "Christmas in Song and Story." Mrs. Adelbert Messer of Concord sang solos, after which Mrs. Baker spoke briefly on the "Spuds." Paul Laurence Dunbar's poem, entitled "Speaking o' Christmas," was read by Mrs. George R. Blinn of Bedford. Miss Edith Melvin of Concord gave a paper describing "Christmas in the Colonies," and the program closed with a group of songs by Miss Mary V. Tewksbury of Concord. During the meeting Miss Grace Ward, a member of the Molly Varum chapter of Lowell gave a brief address. Refreshments were served by the hostess, Mrs. Williams, assisted by Mrs. Blinn.

The December meeting of the Old Concord chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held Saturday afternoon in the home of Mrs. Joseph H. Williams in Fletcher road, Bedford. Mrs. George Minot Baker presided and reported a payment of \$200 on the mortgage of the Concord chapter house. The subject of the literary hour was "Christmas in Song and Story." Mrs. Adelbert Messer of Concord sang solos, after which Mrs. Baker spoke briefly on the "Spuds." Paul Laurence Dunbar's poem, entitled "Speaking o' Christmas," was read by Mrs. George R. Blinn of Bedford. Miss Edith Melvin of Concord gave a paper describing "Christmas in the Colonies," and the program closed with a group of songs by Miss Mary V. Tewksbury of Concord. During the meeting Miss Grace Ward, a member of the Molly Varum chapter of Lowell gave a brief address. Refreshments were served by the hostess, Mrs. Williams, assisted by Mrs. Blinn.

At the sewing meeting of the Arling-ton branch of the National Woman's Alliance Monday in the vestry of the First Parish Congregational church, the ladies began sewing for the children's mission. It was announced this week that Mrs. George H. Roberts of Winchester, branch director of the alliance, will be guest of the Lexington women on that date.

Owing to the holidays, the regular fortnightly meeting of the Lexington Outlook Club has been postponed for a week, and will be held on the afternoon of Dec. 30. Miss Helen Keller is to be guest of the club, together with Mrs. John Macy. Miss Keller's subject will be "The Heart and the Hand, or the Right Use of Our Senses."

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A meeting was held Monday evening in the home of Mrs. Leslie R. Moore at 14 Elm street, Concord, under the direction of the modern educational class of the Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club. Wells A. Hall, superintendent of the Concord public schools, gave an account of "The Work of the Evening Schools." The current events class of the club met yesterday in the home of Mrs. Raphael D. Hoy on Sudbury road. Mrs. Frederic C. Dumaine, a former president, led the class. The housewives' class meets on Dec. 30, with Mrs. Richard F. Wood on Main street. Miss Carolyn Webber will speak.

Forefathers' day was observed at this week's meeting of the Newton Highlands Monday Club at the home of Mrs. C. T. Bartlett. Many of the club members wore the silk gowns of their ancestors. Mrs. Bartlett read from Standish and Mrs. C. S. Luitwiel told of the home customs of the early settlers. The song, "Landing of the Pilgrims," was sung by a chorus and Mrs. Charlton D. Miller read "The Minuet." A colonial luncheon was served at tables spread with old-fashioned dishes and lighted with candles. The pourers at the various tables were Mrs. Bert S. Ryder, Mrs. Erastus Moulton, Mrs. J. F. Pollard, Mrs. D. W. Eagles, Mrs. E. H.

Ladies of the Follen Study Club of East Lexington held their last meeting of the present year in the reading room of the Cary memorial branch library in East Lexington Thursday evening. Again

Simmons Asks for Larger Plant

President Lefavour Urges Need of More Dormitories, Auditorium, Gymnasium, Library and Students' Building

QUARTERS OUTGROWN

Report Seeks Financial Assistance to Build on Land Recently Acquired to Increase Facilities of College

Urging the need of more dormitories and additions to the educational plant, including an auditorium, gymnasium, library and library school, laboratories, domestic arts and student buildings, Henry Lefavour, president of Simmons College, has just submitted his twelfth annual report to the corporation.

An appeal is made for financial assistance to build up the land recently acquired between Avenue Louis Pasteur and Worthington street and extending from the Fenway to Tettlow street.

Detailing his plans the president declares there is need for an auditorium sufficiently large to seat the students and officers, to enable the college to assemble not only for such instruction as would naturally be given by the college officers, including the weekly devotional service, but for many general lectures which are available and desirable but which at present cannot be given.

The Church of the Disciples, the only available meeting place in the neighborhood of the college, will seat less than 450, and its use, even for devotional services, is a disadvantage in that it is a denominational religious edifice.

The unbuilt east wing of the original college building has been generally thought of as the proper place for such an auditorium. If that is chosen, it will also furnish room for the administrative offices.

The president also asks for a gymnasium with suitable equipment in order that more opportunities may be given to the students for recreation. The room now used for this purpose is so small that it is almost impossible to arrange for two weekly exercises even for first-year students. If this building were secured before the auditorium, it might be used temporarily also for occasional assemblies of the college.

Further, the president would have a building for the domestic arts that would give to the rapidly growing department of household economics an opportunity to furnish the needed facilities for teaching and illustrating the various aspects of the occupations of the home. This will never be possible, he says, in the space reserved for this department in the present building.

President Lefavour desires a building for the library and the library school. The shelves of the library rooms are practically full and the demand for space for readers is increasing. The library is not large relatively, and contains almost no inactive material. It is the most important single educational feature of the college and should be given such accommodations as are necessary for its effective work. The large number of students not residing in the dormitories and the distance of the dormitories entail large provision of study and reading rooms, and casual inspection of the college during its session shows how far from satisfactory are the present conditions.

The report seeks a building for laboratories. Each of the departments has requested this year more room for laboratory work. The requests are amply justified, he says, but cannot be granted without sacrificing some of the class rooms, and that, he says, is clearly impossible. There are new and desirable opportunities for women with training, but little can be added to the programs which these departments are now carrying without an enlargement of their facilities.

Lastly he favors the construction of a student building, which may give to the students, especially to those not residing in dormitories, the opportunities for social development, which are now possible in a very slight degree and only by using the hospitality of the dormitories.

The registration in regular courses for the year as shown in the annual catalogue was 944, an increase of 113 over that of the preceding year. Of these, 733 were pursuing courses included in the four-year programs, and 211 were enrolled in shorter or partial programs. About 415 were following courses in industrial studies, 112 in library work, 56 in general science and non-technical departments, 98 in social work, and 10 in trade school teaching.

Gifts received during the year include: Russell Sage foundation, for advanced work in the school for social workers, \$10,000; Miss Frances R. Morse, for purchase of land, \$5000; George F. Baker, for dormitory construction, \$5000; Mrs. Charles H. Dalton, for current scholarships, \$300; Alumnae Association, for the honor scholarship, \$50; Miss Madeline L. Scott, for dormitory construction, \$50; for the school of social workers, \$2881.01; for the social service library, \$2129.60; for the Dena's fund, \$555; for the general scholarship fund, \$1830; for the student endowment fund, \$700.

TOWN TO HAVE CLOCK
EAST LEXINGTON, Mass.—The citizens of this town have voted to have a town clock with the funds left the town in 1876 by John H. Blodgett of Charles-

PUBLICITY WORK FOR NEW HAVEN IS DESCRIBED

Clarence W. Barron Tells State Service Commission How He Advised Mr. Mellen as to Where and How to Advertise

ABOUT \$140,000 PLACED

Newspapers of the present day to succeed must work independent of corporate influence, according to Clarence W. Barron of the Boston News Bureau, who testified yesterday before the public service commission in its investigation into the "other expenses" of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. His testimony followed that given by William A. Murphy, a reporter; Harry W. Kendall, a reporter, and Prof. Bruce Wyman of Harvard law school.

Mr. Barron told of handling New Haven advertisements which had been placed in his charge. When asked what his occupation was, the witness said he was a farmer, but later admitted that he controlled the Boston News Bureau newspaper, advertising agency and bulletin service, and similar organizations in New York and Philadelphia. His revenue came, he said, entirely from newspaper commissions, but he declared he was an employee of the newspapers and not of the New Haven.

Speaking of recommendations he had made to the New Haven, Mr. Barron said he acted as an advertising specialist in placing newspaper advertisements and advised the road as to how it should advertise. He read letters showing the character of his advice. He said he proposed to Charles S. Mellen, then president of the road, that he advertise signed statements regarding his policies in order to bring them properly before the public.

Witness said emphatically that all the advertising was display advertising and that all the money represented by the vouchers in question had been paid to the newspapers by Mr. Barron previous to his payments by the New Haven. He said that Mr. Mellen determined the amount of advertising.

It was estimated that the total New Haven advertising placed through Mr. Barron's various agencies amounted to about \$140,000 between December and June, 1913.

Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the commission, said at the close of the afternoon session that the hearing would be resumed at date to be set in a great day.

\$5000 VOTED SAFETY DELEGATES

WASHINGTON—The House Friday passed a bill to appropriate \$5000 for the expenses of the American delegates of the United States was proposed by a bill introduced in the Senate on Friday by Senator Chamberlain.

RESPECT FOR UNIFORM PROPOSED

WASHINGTON—Legislation to prevent discrimination in public places against men in any military uniform of the United States was proposed by a bill introduced in the Senate on Friday by Senator Chamberlain.

EMPLOYEES OF SOME COMPANIES COMPARE WITH POPULATION OF TOWNS, WHILE YEAR'S BUSINESS MATCHES COST OF BIG PROJECTS

GREAT ABILITY SHOWN

Enough people are employed in Boston's department, dry goods and specialty stores alone to populate a good sized New England city. Not a little country city either, but one of the plump, robust cities that abound in Massachusetts, say like Haverhill or Salem.

The number of workers in such stores fluctuates considerably, owing to the varying volume of trade at different times of year, but in the busy seasons, as nearly as can be judged, it approximates 40,000. There is one store which alone carries on its payroll a number equaling the population of Provincetown, of Lexington, or of Amherst.

LIKE CITY OR TOWN

In most of the states of the Union, although not in Massachusetts, a place coming to have 5000 inhabitants would be entitled to have a city charter, with a mayor and a city council. Although the store officers are differently named, as "the firm," "merchandise manager," "superintendent" and "department managers," their decisions are as authoritative as those of any city officers.

It is like having a whole city of employees in a store, or a number equal to five regiments of soldiers stationed there during the day, or as many people as there are in towns of Northfield, Sherborn and Lancaster combined. The inhabitants of a pretty little village like Boxford, Lynnfield, Hampton, Dunstable of Enfield would be lost if placed in this store. They could be nicely stowed away in one corner and their acquaintance could search for them in vain for hours, and when finally they asked someone to direct them to these people they would undoubtedly be referred to the time desk, which is the directory for locating all employees, before the villagers could be found.

One department alone may employ from 200 to 300 people, who are as widely separated in many ways from the remainder of the store as are the inhabitants of one village from those of another. Employees often comment on the impossibility of keeping in touch

BUYING A STAMP REQUIRES WORK OF FORTY-TWO MEN

Minneapolis Official Has Many Operations and Assistants for 1 or 2-Cent Expenditure

MINNEAPOLIS—The purchase of a 2-cent postage stamp, or a 1-cent for that matter, by the head of any department in the city of Minneapolis requires the attention of 42 men—and they all have to be paid, says the Journal. The city clerk (1) writes a letter, but being out of stamps asks the purchasing agent (1) to buy him one. The purchasing agent writes a requisition for 2 cents on the city treasurer (1), who advances the money to the city clerk. The city clerk then draws an order on the postmaster (1), and getting the stamp and receipt showing payment, presents the receipt to the purchasing agent (1).

The purchasing agent (1) scrutinizes the receipt and returns it to the city clerk (1), who includes it as a claim from his department and forwards it to the city controller (1). The city controller audits the claim and passes it to the city council claims committee (5), then to the city council (26).

If the council approves the claim the city clerk (1) draws a warrant which must be signed by himself, the mayor (1), city treasurer (1) and city controller (1). The warrant is then paid by the bank upon which it is drawn and the amount is credited to the city treasurer, who advanced the money for the purchase of the stamp.

WESTFIELD MAKES CHARTER DRAFT

WESTFIELD, Mass.—The Westfield city charter committee prepared the final draft of the proposed charter last night. It will be submitted to the Legislature by Harry B. Putnam, through Thomas J. Cooley, representative-elect. The mayor, clerk and treasurer will be elected for two years; the city collector, aldermen and school committee for one year; the water commissioners, board of health, municipal light board and assessors for three years. There will be a single-board, the board of aldermen. The school board will consist of one member from each ward.

The mayor may be recalled at the end of the first year; upon petition of 500 voters he must submit to another election.

RESPECT FOR UNIFORM PROPOSED

WASHINGTON—Legislation to prevent discrimination in public places against men in any military uniform of the United States was proposed by a bill introduced in the Senate on Friday by Senator Chamberlain.

TRADE OF GREAT STORES IS COLOSSAL

with those in other sections because of the size of the stores.

On the opening day at one of Boston's newest stores counting machines were used, and the number of people who passed through the doors was 235,039. The visitors for that one day were more than the inhabitants of the cities of Worcester and Springfield together, or about the number in the cities of Gloucester, Taunton, Holyoke, Fitchburg, Beverly, Waltham and Newburyport and the towns of Andover, Braintree and Plymouth combined.

A small town with three or four good dry goods stores is thought to be very well supplied in this respect, but "fifty stores in one" is the slogan of one of Boston's stores; another has 275 "shops" under one roof, with its separate department heads, and sales force, and another store has 60 departments in its basement store alone.

To house its stock and great army of workers and to serve its patrons one store has 24 acres of floor space and uses 40,000 yards of carpeting, has 26 passenger elevators, 12,000 automatic sprinklers, 1000 arc lamps, 18,000 incandescent lamps, and four miles of pneumatic tubing, and registers about 10,000 telephone calls and delivers about 20,000 bundles daily. One hundred and fifty horses are used for delivering these bundles, in addition to several motor trucks and electric parcel wagons.

FINANCIAL FIGURES COMPARED

Not only are large figures used in the stores in dealing with the human element, but financial figures run so high as often to surprise those who are accustomed to think more of the small notions, as spools of thread, rolls of tape and hooks and eyes, which the stores sell. In estimating a few financial figures that are considered not extraordinary the salary of a store's general manager may equal that paid to the President of the United States; \$300,000 yearly for rent is regarded as not at all exorbitant, and a like amount expended for advertising is considered as extremely conservative for a big store.

When one recalls that the appropriation for the Boston park department last year was \$385,000 the \$300,000 or \$400,000 expended by each of several of the Boston stores may seem large, yet it is said that the advertising bill of two of New York's stores amounts to \$700,000 yearly, or equal to Boston's appropriations for a year for its mayor's office, city council and public buildings, library and art departments.

With these expenses alone running past the million dollar mark some one asks what must the volume of yearly business

CANDIDACY OF EARNEST SMITH STILL IN DOUBT

Election Commission Have Certified 4000 Names on Councilman's Papers With More Lists Remaining to Be Inspected

DEMOCRATS VIGILANT

The election commissioners resumed the counting of names on Councilman papers this morning and up to 10 Earnest E. Smith's mayoralty nomination o'clock had certified over 4400 names. There are still papers to be counted.

Joseph A. Maynard, president of the Democratic city committee, called the election board by phone almost every hour yesterday and made several trips in person to get the latest figures and make his own calculations as to the probable results.

The councilman's success at getting 5000 bone fide signatures of registered voters without aid of a political organization or paid canvassers is held by the Democrats as having a peculiar significance, inasmuch as he was once talked of as a fusion candidate.

Those who have already crossed the line are Mayor Fitzgerald, who has withdrawn, Thomas J. Kenny, John R. Murphy, John A. Kelliher and Congressman James M. Curley.

The challenge issued yesterday by Congressman Curley to Acting-Mayor Thomas J. Kenny to join in public debate on the subject of their respective records as public officials was unheeded by Mr. Kenny, who said that any display of the kind would be unnecessary to establish the records of each in the eyes of the public.

The meeting of the Democratic ward chairman Monday is expected to have a great influence on the results to the present campaign. It is reported that many of the Fitzgerald men have already fallen into step with the Kenny cohorts and if, as expected, Mayor Fitzgerald openly endorses Mr. Kenny, there is said to be no doubt that the majority of the voters that would have gone to the mayor will go to Mr. Kenny.

At the Kenny headquarters there is confidence that the action of the mayor in withdrawing has virtually elected Mr. Kenny. John R. Murphy of Charlestown is still in the race and it is generally conceded that he will continue his campaign to the end.

Congressman James M. Curley spoke last night at rallies in ward 3 and ward 4, Hibernian hall in ward 4 and Hibernian hall in ward 5. The congressman discussed the needs of Charlestown.

Thomas J. Kenny says that while he may accept several invitations to speak before the holidays he will hold no regular rallies.

Lewis J. Hewitt, candidate for city council, whose nomination papers are now in the hands of the district attorney, pending investigation of the genuineness of the signatures, still stands credited with 2821 certified signatures at the office of the election commissioners.

Councilman candidates whose names are assured of a place on the ballot are Councillor Daniel J. McDonald, Henry E. Hagan, George W. Coleman, all three C. M. L. candidates; William H. Woods and Patrick H. Kearns. Fred J. Kneeland has 3072 names certified, a number of papers yet to be counted. Frank A. Goodwin has 1641 names and about 40 papers to count. William L. Doolan has 1037 and Fred B. Howland has 1839.

In the contest for the two places on the school board, Dr. David D. Scannell and Committeeman Michael H. Corcoran, Jr., the Public School Association candidates, and James M. Keyes have crossed the 5000 mark. Dr. Fred L. Bogan of Dorchester last night had 4222 certified names, with sufficient nomination papers awaiting examination to carry him close to if not over the line.

Max Henry Newman of ward 9 has 92 names certified. Jeremiah A. Desmodine filed 760 additional names for the Citizens Municipal League slate just before closing time.

PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

Highways, bridges and street lighting

John I. Taylor, chairman; Thomas T. Boyd, Charles N. Rogers, Peter Helmer and Murdoch McLeod.

Health, sanitation, charities, recreation and cemeteries—Louis R. Lipp, chairman; Hugh J. Cannon, Richard H. Wescroft, Harris B. Stearns and Emilie M. Kodish.

Laws and by-laws—Chester M. Pratt, chairman; Charles H. Kimball and Herbert H. Stevens.

The committee will hold its next meeting Jan. 6.

WASHINGON LAND GIFT TO SCHOOL

PORTLAND, Ore.—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Jewett, Kluckit county pioneers, have deeded to the White Salmon schools five acres for a building site and agricultural purposes and the school board will start an agricultural department, says the Oregonian. The land is valued at \$1000 an acre and increasing steadily in value.

Mr. Jewett is a member of the school board and well known for her work in the suffrage cause. Mr. Jewett is serving his third term as mayor of White Salmon.

THROUGH FREIGHT SERVICE FOR LYNN

LYNN, Mass.—Through freight service daily from New York to this city over the New York Central lines will start Jan. 1, according to William H. Day, Jr., traffic manager of the Lynn Chamber of Commerce, who returned from the metropolis today. This new service is expected to be a material aid to the local merchants and manufacturers. Already a through service leaves Lynn daily for Chicago and St. Louis.

Large as this \$50,000,000 may seem it

is overshadowed by the gross business

of a certain mail order house, which it

is expected will be more than \$90,000,000,

with net profits of more than \$9,000,000.

The Grand Central station of New York cost twice the amount of the business

done by this concern in one year,

and the entire park system of New York

is only about 20 times that sum.

Large as this \$50,000,000 may seem it

is overshadowed by the gross business

of a certain mail order house, which it

Variety of Art Shown in New York

Portraits by Robert Vonnoh.
Sculpture by Bessie Potter Vonnoh. Illustrations for Children and Other Works Seen

OLD AS WELL AS NEW

NEW YORK—Dignity characterizes Robert Vonnoh's work as a painter of portraits of men. The dignity belonging to Vonnoh's portraits is not a thing implied or artificial, a matter of surroundings or accessories, built up or symbolized. It is an inherent quality, simple and unaffected—the dignity of character, of manhood.

This predominant quality is shown in a number of portraits in the exhibition of paintings by Robert Vonnoh and sculptures by Bessie Potter Vonnoh, which will remain at the Montross gallery until the end of the month. The portrait of Talbot Williams, exhibited, for example, is not more dignified because the scholar is shown in his doctor's gown and hood. Vonnoh searches deeper and finds his portrait upon the bedrock of character. In the midst of impressive surroundings it is still the "man for a' that" who looks out of the eyes of the Charles Francis Adams portrait. In the portrait of Daniel Chester French the sculptor is shown seated upon his stepladder, a lump of clay in his hand, while the work he is engaged on stretches like a flat background across the canvas. The tone of this picture, the gray clay coloring, which is the enveloping atmosphere of a sculptor's studio, tells its story of the man and his work. In all his pictures Vonnoh's coloring is rich, often deep, always sensitive. Other portraits shown are those of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and her three daughters, painted about a teatime on a porch; of Martin Justice, of Clifford Provost Grayson and of Mrs. Vonnoh. A number of landscapes and figure paintings also are exhibited.

The graceful and often fanciful sculptures of Bessie Potter Vonnoh are well known. Mrs. Vonnoh has a gift for composing a single figure so that it fills the eye and makes up a balanced composition. The postures of her figures are invariably graceful and natural.

Art for Children

It is a great pleasure at the holiday season to note the beautiful work which is being done by artists of all nationalities for the illustration of children's books. Of high rank among them is the Russian, I. A. Bilibin, whose pictures like deeply colored antique embroideries appear in Post Wheeler's translations of Russian folk tales. Equally admirable is the Swedish artist, Carl Larsson, whose work stands out among the best selected of the holiday publications. The color in Larsson's pictures, as reproduced, is especially fresh and effective. His interiors, with their delightful furniture and wall decorations, might be and no doubt are studied with profit by interior decorators, although the pictures were made for children. Ottilia Adelborg, another Swedish artist, shows good work.

Among French illustrators for children, of whom there are not a few, Boutet de Monvel still stands supreme. "Girls and Boys," by Anatole France, newly translated, is illustrated by De Monvel. More humorous and whimsical are the English illustrators, Arthur Rackham, who has given his own touch to "Gulliver's Travels" and "Mother Goose," and L. Leslie Brook, who has invested the perennial "Mother Goose," with rare and wholesome humor. "The Story of Chanticleer," appropriately, is pictured by J. A. Shepherd, famous for birds and other little creatures which look like people everybody knows. Herbert Paus wisely has been chosen to embellish Mme. Macdermick's "Children's Bluebird."

Louis Rhead and W. C. Wyeth, Americans, appear as illustrators of children's tales and there is a sumptuous edition of "Arabian Nights" illustrated with oriental richness by the Frenchman, Edmund Dulac. For girls a little older than children, but still altogether childlike, there is an edition of J. M. Barrie's "Quality Street," sympathetically illustrated by Hugh Thomson. That well-told fairy tale by Oscar Wilde, "The Happy Prince," appears, illustrated by Charles Robinson with delicately colored drawings like etchings printed in color. All these and other children's books may be seen in the display arranged for the holiday assistance of parents by Annie

Carroll Moore, supervisor of children's work, in the children's room at the public library. In order to be of the greatest possible service the exhibition remains open evenings until 10 o'clock.

Oriental Porcelains

The collection of Chinese porcelains of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with a few pieces dating from the tenth century, formed by George Davies, a merchant of Cheshire, England, has been brought by Edgar Gorer of 170 New Bond street, London, to the galleries of Dreicer & Co., New York, for dis-

play, miniature vases and bottles.

Five little drawings from the pen of Albert Durer, on a sheet of paper not much larger than a man's hand, is one of the chief treasures which Richard Ederheim gathered up in his search for original drawings by old masters last summer and is showing at his print cabinet, 366 Fifth avenue.

One of the drawings shows a dog of doubtful breed, but thoroughly Dureresque; another represents a peasant for some unknown reason swallowing an hour glass; a third is a seated figure and the other two represent a fire and a pail.



Charles Francis Adams, from painting by Robert Vonnoh

persal. This collection is formed of several groups of porcelains of distinct classes, such as the group of rich famille verte and famille rose, the monochrome group, the specimens of the early Kang-Hé period, etc. One beautiful specimen



(Photo by W. C. Ward, New York)
GRECO DRAPERY, MRS. VONNOH

is a bowl; showing red hawthorn on a black background. An incense-box and cover in an unusually large piece of reticulated work of the Ming period. Besides a number of unique large vases there are plates, ceremonial cups, temple

Etchings and Pastels

The Brown-Robertson Company is consistently bringing the attention of the New York public to a lively group of American etchers, among them George Plowman, who was a pupil at the Short School, London, and who has just gone to California to be engaged for the next two years in work for the Panama exposition at San Francisco. Like several others, Plowman arrived at etching by the architectural route, his early studies being intended to fit him for the architect's profession. "Ye Old Dick," an ancient inn of Smithfield, London; "Shot Tower, London"; "Passage Moret, Paris"; and "Faneuil Hall, Boston," are among his plates. Other others are M. H. Squires, a young woman who works in Paris and prints, fetching little etchings of street groups in flat, clear colors; L. O. Griffith, of the Palette and Chisel Club, Chicago; John W. Cotton, of Montreal; George E. Burr, of Denver; Ralph Pearson and Ralph Clarkson, of Chicago, who frequently work together on the same plates; L. G. Hornby, now in Paris, and Vaughan Trowbridge. Hornby has a telling manner of printing his Parisian groups in color against a sketchy city

background with other figures seen in pale silhouette.

Law courts and landscapes, legal proceedings and pastels are commonly not successfully coupled together. It is therefore mildly astonishing to find that James N. Rosenberg, whose pastels, of a high degree of excellence, have just been seen at the Arlington galleries, is a practising New York lawyer, and that the pictures were done in intervals between court cases. Forty-four pastels were shown, among them several landscapes which easily would pass the average art jury, no matter what effect they might have on the twelve good men tried and true of the court room.

Joseph Pennell, whose lithographs and etchings of Grecian temples have been shown in New York at Kepell's, is reported as pronouncing lithography a more direct means of expression than etching. The artist made his Grecian sketches in lithographer's crayon, which enabled him to transfer direct and without loss to the lithographic stone. It is interesting to note what greatly impressed so observant an artist as Mr. Pennell. He says: "What impressed me most was the great feeling of the Greeks for site in placing their temples and shrines in the landscape, so that they not only became a part of it, but led up to them." The Greek monuments, he says, "were always composed" and "built with grand ideas of composition, impressiveness and arrangement."

Water Color Modern

A. T. Van Laer, president of the American Water Color Society, says in connection with an exhibition of water colors at Macbeth's, that the practice of painting in water color is more modern than even painters themselves believe. "Of course," says Mr. Van Laer, "the older artists worked in fresco and in tempera, which are a kind of water color, and for a long time the studies made in line were tinted, but working on white paper and using water colors in pans or tubes for a full artistic expression goes back not

much over half a century." Five water colors by Winslow Homer in the present exhibition stand out even when surrounded by the work of such artists as Chauncy Ryder and Frederick Waugh. Water colors by Jane Petersen make a strong showing in this exhibition.

Mr. Macbeth keeps up his search for the works of early American artists. Writing in this connection he refers to the first exhibition of the Academy of Design, which was held in May, 1827.

The exhibition was held in a second story room of a house on the corner of Broadway and Reade street and had for light by day ordinary side windows and by night six ordinary gas burners. The names of the first committee of selection are names mostly well remembered today. They were Morse, Cole, Dunlap, Cummings, Durand and Ingham.

Thomas Moran's painting, "In New Mexico," held an honored place in the exhibition of pictures by men who paint the far West. Moran was one of the earliest to seek out western subjects. "Also to San Juan," having a beautiful gray-toned sky, was by Ben Foster.

Princess Parlaghy is giving an exhibition of her recent work in portraiture at the Plaza hotel.

The Union League exhibition of the work of American artists includes recent pictures of J. Alden Weir, Harry Watson, Childe Hassam, William A. Coffin, Frank A. Bicknell, Carlton T. Chapman, Arthur Quartley, R. W. van Boskerk and others.

The current exhibition at the Macdowell Club, just closing, is of the work of Jean H. Atwater, Horace Brown, Ronald Hargrave, Hugh Tyler, Helen C. Wheeler, Josephine A. Morton, Catherine Wiley, Helen Sahler and Charles A. Wilimovsky.

Walter James, an English etcher, is being introduced to the American public at the galleries of Moulton & Ricketts. About 40 of his plates are shown, of which "Summer Afternoon" is perhaps the best, having a good drawing of clouds and a pleasing perspective.

MUSEUM HOLDS MUCH FINE RAIMENT OF COLONIAL DAYS

Shut away from the dust and light in one of the many storage closets of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts are rare costumes which if sold would be worth an unusual sum of money. Japanese, Chinese, Spanish and French costumes of state and costumes of the earliest colonial days hang together in the enclosure, a mass of brilliant color.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the styles of dress were continually fluctuating. Before 1750 all men wore wigs, a concomitant of dress, which in a great measure denoted the individual rank of the wearer. After that date wigs gradually went out and the natural hair was curled, frizzled, powdered, queued and clubbed.

The women's hair dressing kept pace with the men's changing styles and, during the period of Queen Anne, diaries tell us that often \$600 a year was spent by one person for hair dressing. There are several drawings by Rembrandt and others of the Dutch and Flemish school, Grenze, Prudhon, Nanteuil, and other Frenchmen are represented, as well as the Italians of Michael Angelo's time. Of the eighteenth century Englishmen there are landscapes by Gainsborough and two portraits by Lawrence.

Those who believe that still-life painting is the real test of a painter's ability will be interested in the exhibition which follows the Manet pictures at Durand-Ruel's. It is generally admitted that while many things may be considered in judging the merits of other classes of paintings, nothing can raise a still-life to the level of being a great picture but sheer artistic and technical ability. This is the reason why such an artist as William M. Chase periodically comes out with an astonishing example of still-life painting and why many other artists occasionally leave their landscapes and figures to try out their progress in painting by essaying still life. The Manet pictures, lately shown at Durand-Ruel's, were arranged chronologically and the last in point of time, painted in 1880, was a still-life. In comparison with previous work of the same description it showed great improvement, being painted with complete certainty, crisp in color. Not the least interesting portion of the canvas showed a white rose lying on the white tablecloth. The present exhibition of still life includes work of Pissarro, Renoir, Sisley, Monet, Manet and other great Frenchmen.

It was considered an affront to the dignity of gentle folk for those of the working class to dress above their station. In Virginia in 1623 no one except those in the Governor's council was allowed to wear silk. In the report of the General Court of Massachusetts in 1651 was expressed "utter detestation and dislike that men and women of mean condition, education and calling should take upon them the garb of gentlemen."

That the wealthy class indulged its right to wear silks and decorations is shown by the costumes which have been handed down from generation to generation, and at length come to the museum. A brocade dress worn in 1740 by Miss Lydia Hutchinson, daughter of Edward Hutchinson, treasurer of Harvard College, judge of the probate court in Boston and a cousin to Governor Hutchinson, is made with the one-piece bodice and overskirt over a full petticoat. A small Flemish lace cap for indoor wear accompanies it. Another costume of earlier date is of light blue broadcloth embroidered with gold thread; Miss Mary Ann Fan-

ceull, the youngest sister of Peter Fanceull, wore the dress in 1768. It is said that it was brought from France when the family took refuge in America from the edict of Nantes.

The dress is one of the loan collection and belongs to Miss Mary Ann Jones. From the trousseau of Miss Phoebe Penhallo a brocade of yellow embroidered in red and fashioned with a panel front dates back to 1734. Miss Mary Waters of Salem, a wife of 1763, dressed as Gay as the young society girl of today. Her dress of bright green brocade with its large red design and undersleeves of Flemish lace would delight any girl with its daintiness and chic appearance.

Before 1789 fashions must have changed greatly though the material most popular still remained brocade. The dress of that period has the bodice pointed at the back and a full skirted petticoat over a petticoat of the same material.

The children in John Singleton Copley's painting of his family which hangs upstairs in one of the galleries of the museum have the same high-waisted dresses as the only child's dress in the museum collection. This little white silk gown yellowed with age and finished with a collar of hand embroidery speaks of the old-fashioned dignity of the children of 1788.

But the women and children of colonial days did not have an exclusive privilege of wearing brilliant colors, embroideries and decorations. One of the most elaborate of all the costumes at the museum is a plumb-colored broadcloth suit which tradition tells us was worn by James Bowdoin, ambassador from the United States to Spain between 1805 and 1808. It is also said that the suit was worn to a ball given by Napoleon Bonaparte at the Tuilleries. The long-tailed coat is heavily embroidered with spangles, brilliants, plumb-colored silk and chenille. The waistcoat of white silk is also embroidered. With the much becurled hair of the period, the shoes decorated with buckles of brilliants and the white silk hose, the ambassador probably was a goodly figure even in the court of France.

Italian styles of the eighteenth century are represented by the brocade dress, a gift to the museum from Alexander Castellan at the time of the Centennial exhibition. Of all the costumes for women this excels in elegance, the design being embroidered in gold and silver thread on a blue and pink ground. Small accessories of dress varied with the changing styles. Collars between 1645 and 1655 ranged from narrow round to wide square ones. Feminine fancy in bonnets jumped from the mantilla of Spanish origin to the flat topped Quaker bonnet shaped like a mushroom, the black silk bonnet and the muskmelon quilted bonnet.

The ordinary dress of country people was of cloth spun, dyed and woven at home. The mark of the laborer was leather, sheepskin or deerskin, from which the word "buckskins" as applied to men came into use. Frontiersmen in an attempt to follow the gentlemanly fashions of the towns wore fringed shirts of skins, broad belts and decorated moccasins.

By the study of the masterpieces in the museum galleries the changing styles of dress prevailing in colonial days in America or in the early French, Italian and Dutch periods may be traced. Portraits are the best fitted for this study. The paintings of Copley, Romney, Gainsborough, Rembrandt and Velasquez portray faithfully styles typical of the period in which they were painted.

Gunther Furs

For Christmas Gifts

COATS.

Of Hudson Seal, Caracul, Mole, Ermine, Chinchilla, Mink and Sable. The Latest Models.

FUR SETS

Of Ermine, White Fox, Natural Blue Fox, Cross Fox, Silver Fox and Russian Sable, for Immediate Delivery.

MEN'S FUR AND FUR-LINED COATS, HATS, CAPS AND GLOVES

C.G. GUNTHER'S SONS
50TH AVENUE, N.Y.

HOME ARCHITECTS GIVEN PREFERENCE

TWO COURSES TO HELP FARMERS

PORLAND, Ore.—Commercial organizations throughout the United States are joining with the Portland Chamber of Commerce in the effort to secure the passage of a bill providing for employment of local architects in cities where federal buildings are to be erected that the work may be expedited, says the Oregonian. Letters are received daily pledging support to the movement.

The Chambers of Commerce of Prescott, Ariz.; Minneapolis and Monroe, Col., were recently announcing that they had taken the question up with their delegations in Congress and would assist in every way possible.

MINNEAPOLIS HAS CIVIC SECRETARY

MINNEAPOLIS—F. S. Staley of the training school for public service conducted by the New York bureau of municipal research, will be secretary of the new committee on municipal research of the Minneapolis Civic and Commercial Association.

Mr. Staley installed the unit east system in the New York street cleaning department, made a study of possibilities for miscellaneous revenue for Philadelphia, says the Journal.

GEN. WOOD'S POST TO BE THE EAST

WASHINGTON—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood will take command of the department of the East with headquarters at Governor's Island, N. Y., when he leaves office as chief of staff.

Maj.-Gen. William W. Wotherspoon or Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray may succeed him.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

Hand-made jewelry by L. B. Dixon and Mrs. Dixon of Riverside, Cal., is on exhibition at the Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park street, through the coming week. It includes several pieces of fine work in gold and enamel and also some Japanese brocade bags, the tops of which are embellished with cloisonné.

NEW CONNICK WINDOW SEEN

Windows for St. Gabriel's Episcopal church of Marion, Mass., are now finished and placed on exhibition in the studio of Charles J. Connick, 9 Harcourt street, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., Dec. 22, 23 and 24.

AN IDEAL GIFT FOR A WOMAN

Not only a perfect design, but also an exceptionally fine piece of cabinet work.

SOLID SELECTED CUBAN MAHOGANY THROUGHOUT

32 inches wide and conveniently arranged interior.

"Low Rent" \$19 Price

Others \$7.50 to \$80.

BUTLER FURNITURE CO.

(Succeeding Morris & Butler, Summer Street)

105 FRIEND STREET Just off Haymarket Square

Subway to Haymarket or Tunnel to Union

From painting "The Green Bowl" (Miss M. F.), by R. Vonnoh

CHATTANOOGA GETS NEW DISTINCTION

Advantages of Location and Railroad Facilities Spell Benefits From Being Common Carriers' Valuation Division Quarters

TO BRING 500 WORKERS

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—People of this place feel that a fine feather in the cap of the city as a center of governmental activities was added when the interstate commerce commission this fall chose Chattanooga as headquarters of the fifth or southern division for valuation of common carriers.

The city already has a federal court, the office of the Chattanooga-Chickamauga national military park commission, the office of the engineer in charge of river work in the immediate vicinity, shipyards and headquarters for equipment for that work, a branch of the weather bureau and other government agencies.

This latest achievement was attained after several months of painstaking work by Chamber of Commerce officers and a special committee. Other leading southern cities, such as Nashville, Atlanta, Birmingham and Louisville, were competitors for the distinction. However, Chattanooga's many advantages by reason of location and railroad facilities, coupled with the entire harmony of her citizens in doing or agreeing to do anything possible to further the interests of the government, prevailed.

Work Begun

The valuation office was opened about Nov. 1 at Chattanooga, in a small way, as the work is still in its infancy, the bill authorizing it not having passed until last spring. Howard M. Jones, member of the valuation board, is in charge. The force will be increased in conformity with advancement of the task, which will cover many years and is expected to cost millions of dollars. Eventually about 500 people, most of them from other places, will be in service at Chattanooga or working in the field with this city as headquarters.

This district of which Chattanooga is headquarters comprises the states of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina. Other division headquarters cities are Washington, D. C., Chicago, Kansas City, Mo., and San Francisco.

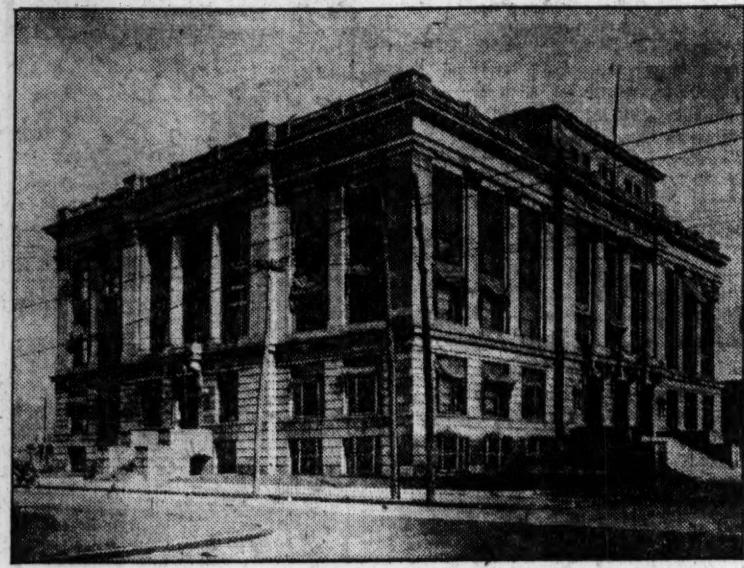
Chattanooga's new municipal building, erected at a cost of \$200,000, is the working home of the officials and employees of the southern division. This structure was erected to meet the needs of the old bicameral form of government. Since adoption three years ago of the commission form of government, so much more concentrated, it accommodated the courts and county officials left without quarters by the fire which destroyed the old county court house. About Nov. 1 of this year they moved into the palatial new Hamilton county court house, leaving considerable empty space in the municipal building. Then came the first of the valuation force, which eventually will take up practically all the floor space not needed by the city fathers.

The campaign which Chattanooga waged for the valuation headquarters is regarded here as one of the most interesting contests in the history of American cities looking for the good things that mean growth and added prominence. Every conceivable bit of information that could have bearing on her claim for the prize was presented to the commission, enterprising citizens making several trips to Washington to introduce the facts.

City's Advantages Seen

Among the most favorable conditions which may be needed in the decision may be mentioned: Geographical location, it being almost the exact geographical center of the fifth division; it is almost the exact center of the railroad mileage embraced in the nine states and is the headquarters of the principal express carrier within that territory; its superior railway facilities, with interstate lines of railway entering it and leading directly to every portion of the territory, the train schedules enabling one to take an evening train and, by business hours the following morning, be at almost any point in the farthest section of the territory; desirable climatic conditions all the year around; unexcelled office accommodations tendered at low rates; cost of railroad fares at regular passenger rates to all principal cities in the territory being lower than from any other competing city; 2-cent mileage rate prevailing on eight of the railroads leading from Chattanooga.

An illuminating statement of Chattanooga's advantages as a distributing center, or location for general offices of large concerns, has been made by C. L. Loop, vice-president of the Southern Express Company. That company claims



(Photo by Stokes)

Municipal building, commerce commission division headquarters

about the same mileage covered by its operations in the nine states comprised by the southern valuation district, but the southern valuation district, but all other express companies combined, and it found it advisable years ago to move its traffic and transportation headquarters from Memphis, Tenn., and Augusta, Ga., to Chattanooga, where now it owns and occupies two large five-story office buildings and has investments in other equipment properties.

Mr. Loop, who has been one of the most conspicuous figures in the express business for many years, says: "Up to the year 1892 the Southern Express Company maintained two headquarters, one in Augusta and one in Memphis. The time came when we had to consolidate the headquarters and we had to consider the most available and desirable location. Chattanooga was selected primarily because of its central location and its accessibility to all points reached by our company, including even places north of the Ohio river. We figure that, being located in Chattanooga, we receive our reports from agents much earlier than we could in any other location. And, when necessary for our men to travel in any direction, the average ride to any point in the territory of this company probably could be made in less average time from Chattanooga than from any other point. There were additional good reasons for the selection, but the central location and train facilities were the governing ones."

Magnitude of Task

Howard M. Jones, a consulting bridge engineer and expert appraiser, who will be in charge of the operations of the engineering board of the interstate commerce commission, it may be said that there are 250,000 miles of railroads in the United States. Statistics relating to approximately one fifth of that mileage will be determined from the Chattanooga office. Not only will the value and holdings of railroads in the southern district be appraised from this city, but a complete inventory will be compiled of the properties of every common carrier which that term includes in the eyes of the law.

For a more thorough appreciation of the operations to be conducted by the accountants, real estate specialists, engineers, economists, property experts and fieldmen of all classes from the Chattanooga office it may be said that:

Every crossing in the complete railroad systems within the nine southern states in this district must be counted and reports made accurately. The very spikes which hold the rails and tie together must be accounted for.

From records of the past the experts must ascertain and compile reports of the original cost of constructing all the great railroad lines of the South. For instance, the roadbed of the Southern railway between Chattanooga and Knoxville is considered the nucleus of its national system, but was constructed in the early forties of the last century. The experts must find what it cost in those days to make all the great fills, all the great cuts, to build bridges and excavate tunnels. These costs of 75 years ago must be found and the experts must compile in comparative columns what the same work would cost today. The original cost must be reported along with estimates carefully made of the probable depreciation.

It is a herculean task but the engineering board has been ordered to accomplish it.

All future operations of the commission must be based upon the original findings of the engineering board, one division of which is to work from Chattanooga in compiling this original report for perhaps 10 years. The law provides that the original statistics shall be periodically revised to account for alterations, improvements, deprecations and extensions of the fields of operations of all common carriers.

Not only does Chattanooga promise to

EDITORIAL COMMENT

LOS ANGELES TRIBUNE—Nearly a decade ago John Hay, in the course of an address before the press parliament of the world, voiced a sentiment which the Tribune conceives to be of especial value at this particular time when full acknowledgment of the power and influence of the press is so closely associated with demand for its deep responsibility to the people. Mr. Hay, on the occasion mentioned, expressed his belief in the purer traditions and holier gospel of a press dedicated to high principle and to the service of the people. He knew the power for good or ill of the globe-enveloping speech addressed each day to the world by the press. He pleaded for the cessation of hate and malvolence, prejudice and discord. That newspaper falls short of its duty and privilege that is too weak, venal or cowardly to stand for a nation's oppressed because the oppressor is the more comfortable and profitable patron and friend. There is indeed nothing human that is alien to a fearless and righteous press answerable alone to professional and personal conscience. No newspaper, whatever its pretension or boasted virtue, is doing its duty that fails to vigorously plead the cause of the people and for that justice which is based on full recognition of human brotherhood.

SACRAMENTO UNION—The people of Roseville are planning to extend the use of the schools and make them centers. This action, which is permitted under a law passed by the last session of the Legislature, is in line with common sense and public spirit. The school, particularly the country school, should be the center of the community around it. It is the natural gathering place. It is public property and should be the social center. Time was not so long ago that the people thought they

had done their full duty for the cause of education when they had planted a little box-like school building in some desolate spot. This little box is making the nation. It deserves better treatment. It would cost little to plant trees around school buildings. And yet, how often is the little school left to stand under a pitiless sun, a monument of neglect? Many of the schools that stand in remote corners on the edge of the southern desert are attractive and permanent buildings. When the time comes that the school is the center of the social life of the countryside, as it should be, the buildings will be better and the surroundings more in keeping with our times.

ARIZONA DEMOCRAT—The state of Colorado has adopted a new plan of selling state lands, the purpose being to reward purchasers who make substantial and valuable improvements.

Under the plan the price asked for land will depend upon the improvement and development planned by the purchaser. The greater the amount of development and the larger the cost of improvements planned the lower the selling price of the land will be. A new form of sales blank has been prepared by the Colorado state land board, which requires the purchaser to state the use he proposes to make of the land and the nature and value of improvements that will be made. A special discount will be made to those who will put the land under irrigation. Arizona still has many million acres of state land for sale, and before another revision of our land laws is made it would well for this state to make a study of the Colorado plan. The actual settler wants to improve the land he buys, because it is to be his home. The speculator wants to make as little improvement as possible, for the reason that he merely wants to hold the land for an advance of price.



(Copyrighted by G. V. Buck, Washington, D. C.)

Engineers on valuation, of interstate commerce commission
Left to right—R. A. Thompson, Howard M. Jones, Edwin F. Wendt, J. S. Worley, W. D. Pence

sion office in Chattanooga will be selected by the strictest of civil service regulations. President Wilson declared early in the year that this work should be done only by persons adjudged competent and after civil service examinations.

The force will be drawn from faculties of technical colleges; practical field men now employed in great engineering feats, such governmental surveys or at electrical power plants; accountants and economists of recognized ability. Since they will be employed at Chattanooga continually for perhaps 10 years, many of the experts are expected to bring their families to Chattanooga and buy or rent homes.

This whole work is to be a census of property valuation, an encyclopedia of the assets of the common carriers of the United States. Many of the vital administrative operations of the government in the future will be based upon the reports of the inventories of the properties of the common carriers. The findings of the commission through its corps of engineers and accountants are expected to be unquestionable as regards justness or authenticity. In all proceedings before the interstate commerce commission, in all the courts of the Union the findings of the engineers as to the value of the property of common carriers shall be prima facie, and in instances of litigation between the government and railroads, express companies, steamship lines, telephone and telegraph companies, wherein the government, as the complainant, seeks to regulate rates of service, these may be offered as conclusive evidence by the government.

The engineering board will complete a tentative valuation of the holdings in the nine states of each common carrier. This is formulated as a report, duplicate copies of which are sent to the attorney-general of the United States and the governors of the states wherein the properties of the particular common carrier are located. This challenges the authenticity of the valuation. If a protest or correction is found it must be reported to the commission within 30 days. In the event of the filing of a protest, a hearing must be had, and while the procedure of this hearing is now under consideration, it is said that members of the commission favor making it open to the public—the commissioners themselves sitting as judges to hear evidence and argument presented by the complainants and their attorneys.

The commission commenced work the first of last March. The fundamental organization was perfected by the appointment of an engineering board, which is composed of the following named experts of high national standing:

Present Local Force

Howard M. Jones, a consulting bridge engineer and expert appraiser, who will be in charge of the operations of the Chattanooga office; R. A. Thompson, who was engaged by the state of California in valuing its railroads when engaged by the commission as a member of the engineering board for the national work and who gained much valuable experience while appraising the values of all railroad property in Texas during recent years; Edwin F. Wendt, of Pittsburgh, who is president of the National Association of Railway Engineers and, until recently, chief engineer of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad; J. S. Worley, a consulting railroad engineer of Kansas City; W. D. Pence, professor of technical railway engineering in the University of Wisconsin, and who also is the chief engineer of the public service commission of Wisconsin.

Plans for the work of the board of engineers were determined after consultation with a committee of 18 railroad presidents representing the management, it is said, of 90 per cent of the railroad trackage of the Union.

The engineering force and all other experts employed at the southern division includes the Chronicle.

MONITORIALS By NIXON WATERMAN

PLEASANTLY PERSUASIVE

The arguments that really tell are those with kindness featured; The man who's in the right can well afford to be good-natured.

PADELESS

In looking at the catalogue Of springtime joys I think There's naught can make the flowers bloom So well as printer's ink.

SENTIMENT

Let him who thinks this business age, Poetic feeling-bars, Note the idyllic, dreamy names We give our sleeping cars.

TIMELY

Agent—I have here a cement that will fasten pieces of broken china so that they will never come apart. Householder—Send some of it to the President of the new Chinese republic. It is just what he needs.

CITY OWNING TO BE STUDIED

SPOKANE, Wash.—A study of municipal ownership, as conducted both in the United States and in foreign countries, will be made by the municipal affairs committee of the Chamber of Commerce, says the Chronicle.

It is a herculean task but the engineering board has been ordered to accomplish it.

For a more thorough appreciation of the operations to be conducted by the accountants, real estate specialists, engineers, economists, property experts and fieldmen of all classes from the Chattanooga office it may be said that:

Every crossing in the complete railroad systems within the nine southern states in this district must be counted and reports made accurately. The very spikes which hold the rails and tie together must be accounted for.

From records of the past the experts must ascertain and compile reports of the original cost of constructing all the great railroad lines of the South. For instance, the roadbed of the Southern railway between Chattanooga and Knoxville is considered the nucleus of its national system, but was constructed in the early forties of the last century. The experts must find what it cost in those days to make all the great fills, all the great cuts, to build bridges and excavate tunnels. These costs of 75 years ago must be found and the experts must compile in comparative columns what the same work would cost today. The original cost must be reported along with estimates carefully made of the probable depreciation.

It is a herculean task but the engineering board has been ordered to accomplish it.

All future operations of the commission must be based upon the original findings of the engineering board, one division of which is to work from Chattanooga in compiling this original report for perhaps 10 years. The law provides that the original statistics shall be periodically revised to account for alterations, improvements, deprecations and extensions of the fields of operations of all common carriers.

Not only does Chattanooga promise to

Think of Summer

Think of a warm, beautiful day, of a bright sun, of clear skies. Think of white sands and a blue ocean, of bathing, of tennis, of golf, in short of what it is during the winter months.

In Georgia AND Florida

LET THE CHATTANOOGA LINE TAKE YOU THERE.

BOSTON to SAVANNAH

Direct in 80 Hours

The Balmy Route to the Land of Sunshine

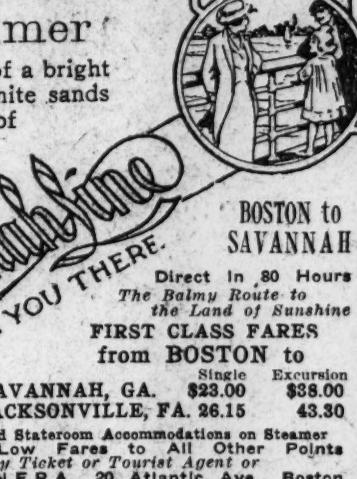
FIRST CLASS FARES from BOSTON

Single Excursion \$1.00

Including Meals and State-room Accommodations on Steamer JACKSONVILLE, F. A. 26.15 \$38.00

Correspondingly Low Fares to All Other Points

Consult any Ticket or Tourist Agent or C. W. JONES, N.E.P.A., 20 Atlantic Ave., Boston



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London—Paris—Berlin

London—Paris—Berlin</h

Pasadena Rose Festival Is Planned

Visitors From Every Quarter to Throng the City of Sunshine, Flowers and Laughter at New Year Day's Noted Tournament

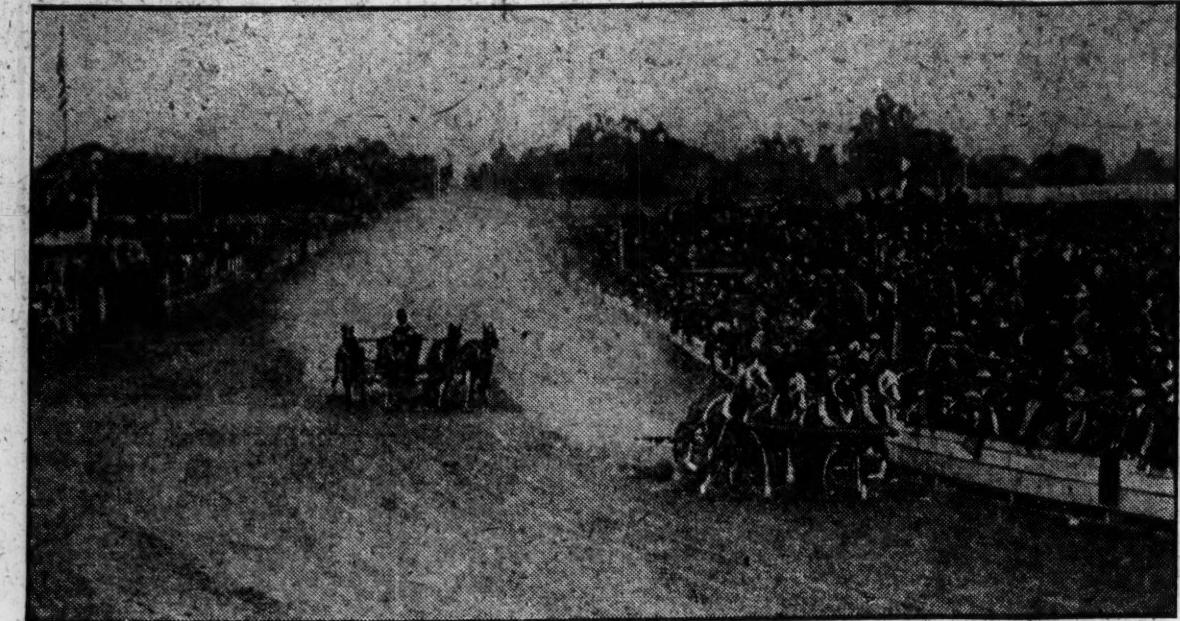
TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR

PASADENA, Cal.—Plans are almost complete for the coming of New Year's day, when Pasadena, as in former years, will welcome people from everywhence to its tournament of roses, the city's great festival of blossoms. The 1914 tournament celebrates the quarter-centennial of this world-renowned occasion. Twenty-five years ago the first one was held—a minor event, under the auspices of the Valley Hunt Club. This club fostered the tournament until eventually the entire city became interested. The pageant grew steadily year by year, so that now it is considered the greatest of its kind in the world.

Representatives of all the nations—to the number of 200,000 or more—gather here on each New Year's day to join in the festivities. On trains, electric cars, by automobiles, carriages, on horseback or even on foot, the visitors come, to make merry under smiling skies and in the genial warmth of the California day.

Sporadic and gratitude sound the dominant note in this harmony of sunshine, bright flowers and songs of wild birds, for commercialism never has been permitted to enter the pageant. No painted sign or hint of the sordid obtrudes itself to mar the effect of upwelling gladness. No artificiality is tolerated and the flowers in the floats must be natural. The morning is given over to a miles-long procession of floral creations, every form of vehicle being gaily decorated with blossoms culled from Pasadena's out-door gardens. Neighboring cities, and even those as remote as 500 miles, send entries. The music of many bands is heard and the riot of blossoms, not only in the pageant but on the streets, and the deep-blue skies, together with the gay colors of the dresses and parasols, combine to make a scene of wondrous beauty.

In the afternoon the chariot races are held at Tournament park. Splendid thoroughbreds, four abreast, are matched in such races as thrilled the Roman populace in the amphitheater when the empire was in its prime. Here in Pasadena the world's record for this event was established. Various other sports are interspersed, and the great park with its setting of mountains and



Chariot races for the amusement of throngs gathered for the sports.

orange groves presents a spectacle that lingers long in the memory.

Children always have taken a prominent part in the New Year's day activities. From the first grade through the high school they go forth to solicit flowers for their school floats. They gather

now, and for some years past, the tournament has been under the direction of a regularly organized Tournament of Roses Association. Its president who is also chief executive officer, devotes his entire time to the work under a salary generous enough to tempt a man

appointments often noted in large undertakings of such a nature. Memberships in the association are generously purchased by citizens, and the income, together with receipts from various other channels, keeps the tournament free of debt and with an increasing surplus from



Float of unique and beautiful design in the big event.

the roses and carnations, poinsettias and bougainvillas and violets, given them from private gardens. These are collected in tubs and wagons and delivered to the various decorating stations.

The business management of so large a project is by no means a negligible fea-

ture. A suite of offices is maintained, occupied by the president and his corps of assistants. Work begins months before the great day, and so perfect is the tournament organization that it has been singularly free from the delays and dis-



One of the many attractively arranged groups in the tournament parade.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA'S GROWTH MATCHES THE STATE'S

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The marked growth of the University of Minnesota, its expansion from an institution of two buildings to two campuses containing 65 buildings with additional equipment scattered among five towns of the state, from an institution having 177 students of collegiate rank to a university having an attendance of nearly 25 times that number, is one of the transformations that have taken place under the eyes of Dean John F. Downey of the college of science, literature and the arts, who will retire next spring, after long service as dean and professor.

When Dean Downey came to the university, says the Journal, he was allowed the half-time of one man and aside from that was his own assistant, his own secretary and all his office help. Now 20 men are required to do the work.

When Dean Downey first came to the university the pay roll was \$29,081.30. This year it will be nearly 45 times that amount. The total income of the university at that time was \$33,728, now it is close to \$3,000,000.

"During my first year, 1880-81," said Dean Downey, "there were but 271 students, only 177 of whom were in the four regular college classes, the remaining 95 being sub-freshmen and specials. We now have 4000 students of collegiate grade and more than 3000 of non-collegiate grade in the various agricultural schools maintained and operated by the university. We now graduate each year more than three times as many students as were then in all four of the college classes."

"At the time of my coming the entire faculty consisted of 15 people. Now

COASTS TO CHAT OVER TELEPHONE AT \$20 PER CHAT

Telephonic communication between

Boston and San Francisco is expected to be a possibility with the inauguration of service over the Rocky mountain by means of the new line which is being strung between Denver and San Francisco. Such a service it is thought by local telephone officials, would be of great value to Boston in emergencies, though as a commercial asset to the city it is believed that its use would be limited.

Cost of a three-minute talk between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts would be about \$20, it is said, the distance being some 4000 miles. Connections would have to be made from the Boston exchanges to Buffalo, Chicago, Omaha, Denver and then direct to San Francisco. Conversation over the transcontinental line, it is said, would probably be distinct enough to enable one to carry on a conversation without difficulty.

JERSEY FOOD COST CUT BY POTATOES

TRENTON, N. J.—Due to a remarkable decline in the price of old and new potatoes, the cost of living in New Jersey this year has not been so high as it was in 1912. In the annual report of G. C. Low, chief of the state bureau of statistics of labor and industries, it is shown that the cost of a test bill of goods this year was \$13.83, while a year ago the same bill cost \$14.86.

POPE RECEIVER PLEA RENEWED

HARTFORD, Conn.—Application was renewed in the superior court Friday for the appointment of an additional receiver in Connecticut for the Pope Manufacturing Company, Massachusetts interests wishing to have Charles A. Morris act with Col. George Pope.

DICTIONARY EXERCISE

When the dictionary exercise is announced at the Dillaway school the girls know that a good time is in store. As Mrs. Gulliver, the master, says, there are so many things the girls don't know. After they have had the drill the girls know at least several things they did not know before. The exercise is given only when a number of classes are assembled in the auditorium. Every girl takes her dictionary with her. The exercise itself has different forms. One is to see who can find a given word the quickest. It is surprising to the girls how often when a word runs plainly n-e-a, for instance, they will search for it under the n-e-o-s or some other wrong combination. Sometimes it is the definition of the word they are to get.

Abbreviations also are sought. Opening to them, the pupils may be told to run their eyes down the column and see how many they can remember, or what they never saw before. Perhaps they are called upon to find the abbreviation of the word "adverb" or "plural." There are almost as many ways of varying the exercise as there are words in the dictionary. Speed, accuracy, knowledge and the pursuit are adding valuable detail to the mental equipment of the pupils.

IMMIGRANTS LEARN QUICKLY

Immigrant children entering the public schools, often with no knowledge of

even one word of English, frequently amaze their teachers by the rapidity of their progress.

A Syrian lad who came to the Harvard school two months ago

was placed in the primer class.

Seeing that he had natural ability, his teacher gave him much individual attention and soon advanced him to the second grade.

He is now in the fourth grade, where he

is with pupils of his own age and holding his own with the best of them.

year to year. In fact, the success of the previous tournament days enabled the association to purchase a park of 21 acres that is used and enjoyed by Pasadena citizens throughout the year.

CALIFORNIA GAINS IN SCHOOL PUPILS

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Elementary school graduations in California numbering 21,904 in June, 1913, a gain of 12,580 in 10 years when the total graduations aggregated but 9324, according to a report filed with State Superintendent Hyatt by Job Wood, Jr., state educational statistician.

In but five counties of the state were the numbers of graduates less than in 1904. Los Angeles, with 6986 grammar school graduates records a gain in 10 years of 4097, or twice that of Alameda and San Francisco, with gains of 1263 and 638 respectively. Alameda schools graduated this year 2087 and in San Francisco graduates numbered 1865, says the Union.

MEN PROPOSE TO AID CITY

STOCKTON, Cal.—To work for the upbuilding of Stockton the Stockton Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers Association was organized recently, according to the Record. Over 100 business men are enrolled.

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

That even little people can give instead of always receiving is being emphasized by Miss McKenna, with her boys and girls of grades 1 and 2 at the Elgin Greenwood school, in Hyde Park. They have been reading about the "Overall Boys," and this month they are having the story of it pictured out for them on the story-table. This table has a different story every month in the school year. Its foundation is sand, and upon that is built the scenes of the little tale. Last month it was "Pilgrims." December is "Giving." The sand is piled high to represent a hill and for the top of the hill is a cottage where Uncle John lives all alone. It is a pretty cottage with a beautiful outlook far over the country. Even in winter, it is beautiful to see, for the pine and balsam trees (real pine and real balsam brought by the children) grow all the way up the hill and cluster about the house, protecting it from the cold winds. Even though this is so and Uncle John likes his little home, there is no one in it to help him, so the Overall Boys decide to assist him themselves. They are represented by paper dolls, which go up the hill, dragging their sleds behind them. Upon the sleds are sacks of potatoes, baskets of apples and other things good to eat, and wood with which to cook them. The pleasure of Uncle John and the happiness of the little boys are well brought out in the classroom talks, and the real boys and girls are thinking of some person they know to whom they can do a service like that done by the Overall Boys for Uncle John.

—oo—

IN THE ELECTRICAL CLASS

Describing the work in the electrical

department of the new pre-vocational

school at Lyceum hall, Meeting House Hill, a boy named Henry writes:

"In the electrical class, we first learned the parts of a battery. They are a jar, carbon, and zinc.

The carbon sets into the jar.

Through the middle of the carbon is a hole into which the zinc sets.

It is long, narrow and panel shaped.

When we charged a battery we took

four ounces of sal ammoniac and put it

in the jar and crushed up the lumps.

After that we poured in water until the

jar was half full.

Then we placed the

carbon in and if the water did not come

up to the wax line which is on the jar

we took out the carbon and added

enough to make it do so. Then when

we placed back the carbon the battery

was ready for use."

—oo—

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nounced at the Dillaway school the girls

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and the pursuit are adding valuable detail

to the mental equipment of the pupils.

—oo—

BOOKS READ ARE DESCRIBED

An account of books read during the

summer vacation has brought to the

instructors of the High School of Practical

Arts some interesting information re-

garding the girls' reading. Some of the

reports handed in are as follows:

"Bob, Son of Battle," and "The Call

of the Wild." I have read at least four

times and enjoy them more each time.—

Florence. I know it was good for me to

read "Enoch Arden," "Pelleas and

Galahad," and "The White

Swan."

—oo—

PARCEL POST NOW EXPERIENCES TEST

WASHINGTON—The parcel post sys-

tem's first holiday season has brought

such an enormous burden to the mails

that the facilities of the postoffice de-

partment are being taxed.

If the crush should become so acute

next week that deliveries are affected,

Postmaster General Burleson will have

cards of notification sent to consignors

of all delayed packages.

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Postmaster General Burleson will have



OFFICES AND STUDIOS FOR RENT

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BEAUTIFUL surroundings; coupled with unequalled accessibility, distinction and widespread publicity, are distinguishing features of New York's most modern and perfectly appointed office building. An office or studio is available to desirable tenants, in Aeolian Hall.

Considering its unequalled advantages, rents are exceedingly reasonable.

Big Increase in Bay State Automobiles

NEW INTERESTS IN N. Y. AUTO SHOW COMING JANUARY

Cars to Be Exhibited Will Reveal Many Features and Great Improvements Not Yet Shown to the Public

ACCESSORIES SECTION

NEW YORK—Visitors to the forthcoming fourteenth automobile show in Grand Central Palace Jan. 3 to 10, will find much that is new in car construction and equipment. The cars exhibited will reveal a large number of features which have not yet been shown to the public, while in the accessory section of the show, there will be many improvements and inventions of entirely new designs. This accessory section, by the way, is interesting, not only to technical experts and those engaged in the automobile business, but to the average automobile owner and prospective buyer as well.

While the improvements in cars are not quite as radical as they were some years ago, owing to the fact that the industry has become standardized to a large extent, many of the minor changes which have been made in car construction since last season are important ones. One of the most striking new features to be noticed general is increased wire-wheel equipment.

Electric lighting of automobiles by dynamo systems has ceased to be a novelty, but the present season sees a number of refinements in it. Many improvements have been made to eliminate difficulties entailed by short circuiting and other phenomena of electric power. This is also true of the electric self-starters put out by various companies. Much improvement has been made in the self-starter line and self-starters of the explosive gas type have practically disappeared. The electric dynamo system now prevails while some makers equip with compressed air starters.

Makers are at present devoting more attention to body design than formerly. There are more coupe types and some of the body makers are designing inside drive vehicles with novel seating arrangements; some of these putting out coupe bodies which seat three, and even four comfortably. More attention is being paid to the cowl dash. They are making it deeper, this arrangement for the windshield being so that the shield is nearer to the front seat than heretofore, without shortening the foot room. Switches for the lighting system, self-starter, etc., are neatly taken care of under this cowl, while some models are being produced with all of the switches concealed in a single control box, clamped to the steering post directly beneath the steering wheel.

Numerous new models have sloping hoods i.e., the uppermost part of the radiator is lower than the cowl—cars designed in this fashion are more like the European product. Deep upholstery is found on the majority of makes exhibited, while some body specialists are building cushions of ever greater depth. Certainly, the 12-inch cushion makes riding considerably more enjoyable than the old style.

Convertible bodies are proving their worth for the owner who likes an open car ordinarily and wants a closed body for inclement weather. Several makers are equipping with a body which can have the top raised quickly and glass sides in panels also raised to make a closed car. Another sweeping improvement is in patent tops. One maker has just brought out a patent top which can be raised with one hand without even the necessity of stepping out of the car. With this top, no forward stanchion moorings are necessary. When it is desired to put down the top it slides back into position immediately, folding the fabric neatly.

Still more makers are adopting the left drive with centrally located control. Several have adopted the electrically controlled gear shift, driving away with side levers entirely. The left-hand drive is convenient in many respects, as it permits easy entrance and exit to the driver's seat when the car pulls up at a curb.

The matter of spring suspension has gone through considerable evolution. The majority of makers have not gotten the matter of springs fairly well standardized and satisfactory constructions that prevent levers from getting out of alignment and squeaking are to be found on the majority of models.

ELECTRIC CLUB MEETS MONDAY

The annual holiday meeting of the Electric Motor Car Club of Boston will be held Monday at the Hotel Thordike, lunch being served at 12:30. Last year's meeting was so successful that this year a special committee, consisting of L. R. Vrendenburgh, P. E. Whiting and Ralph M. Turner was appointed to plan for activities.

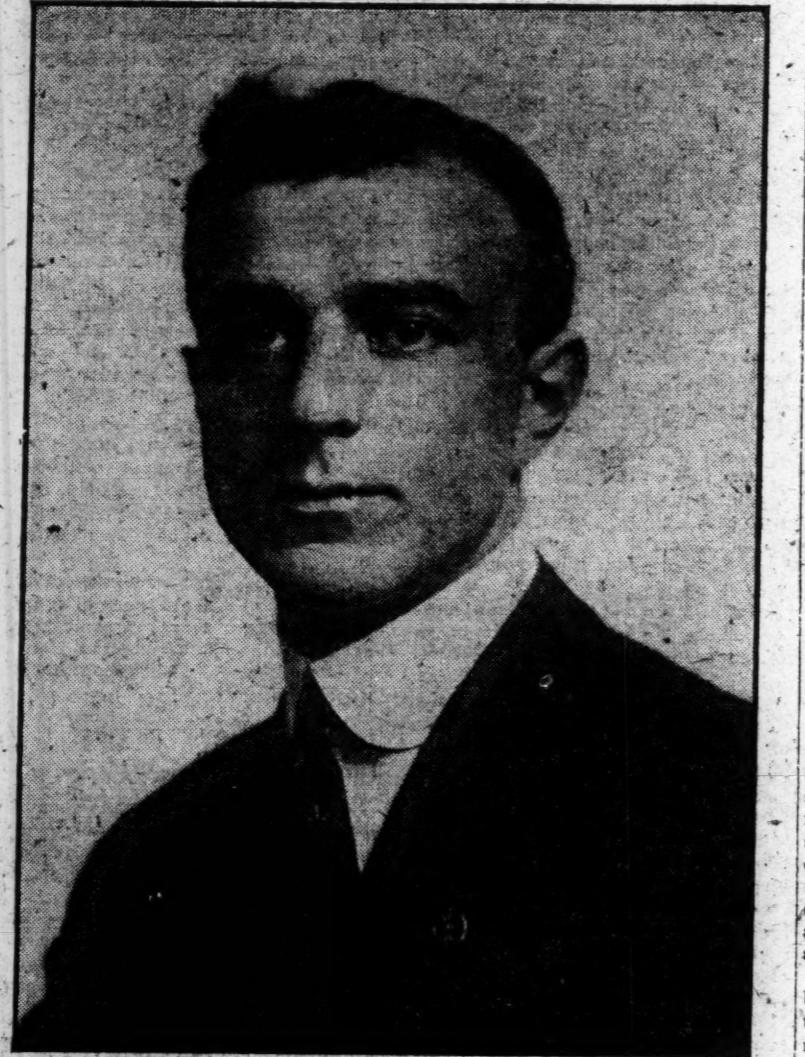
In addition to the short business meeting there will be useful souvenirs and a special entertainment, including a male quartet. Novel and appropriate gifts for individual members will be made and great interest is being shown in the meeting. It is expected that last year's attendance of 60 will be broken.

ST. LOUIS AUTO CLUB AIDS GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT

Organization Has Been Big Factor in Securing Just Legislation for Motorists and Proper Use of Highways—Aims to Better Conditions

ST. LOUIS—The Automobile Club of St. Louis has been one of the most important factors in the good roads movement of the state of Missouri and in bettering automobile law in general. The club has also been the means of securing just legislation pertaining to automobiles, the use of the streets and of regulating traffic.

The automobile club was organized 11 years ago. Its purpose and aim is to



M. F. Morse, secretary Auto Club of St. Louis

better conditions surrounding automobile. This includes not only road improvement, but in securing legislation for the benefit of all users of the streets and public highways, prosecuting violators of the laws and in aiding the city and state authorities in enforcing and upholding the laws.

The club is not a social organization. All its money is spent for road oiling, agitating the construction of roads and looking out for the best interests of the motorists. The traveling public has enjoyed the benefits of the efforts of the club along these lines.

During the regime of Albert Bond Lambert as president of the club children's day was established and became an annual event. This is the day when the automobile club members lend their machines for the purpose of giving the children an outing. Every year hundreds of boys and girls are taken for a day's outing in the countryside, in addition to this the club supplies ice cream and cake to every institution—that is—the homes of their little guests. Some of the members plan further entertainment for the little folk. Louis Note, who has for years been the children's day host to the little folk at one of the homes, always plans an all-day picnic at the Chain-of-Rocks park. Joseph R. Barron is chairman of the children's day day.

The officers are Edward M. Flesh, president; George J. Tansey, vice-president; Samuel Plant, treasurer, and Mather F. Morse, secretary.

NEW CLUBHOUSE TO OPEN JAN. 15

The Massachusetts Automobile Club has definitely settled on Thursday evening, Jan. 15, for the formal opening of their new clubhouse at the corner of Stuart and Clarendon streets.

The following committees have been appointed to look after the details of the opening exercises:

Invitation committee—George R. Alley, chairman, Kenneth Sherburne, George Tyson, George S. Hill, Henry B. Lloyd.

Entertainment committee—William H. Ames, chairman, Arthur H. Brooks, E. C. Lee, George E. Cabot, Harry K. White, Charles Pfaff, William A. Rolfe, Fletcher L. Barrows.

Press committee—Joseph B. Crocker, chairman, Dr. Water G. Chase, James W. Maguire, E. C. Lee, Conrad Rueter.

BRIGHTENING ALUMINUM/

In restoring the luster to aluminum the usual method is to use a 10 to 15 per cent solution of sulphuric acid in water and apply with a stiff brush. It should always be borne in mind that sulphuric acid is highly corrosive, and that it will do great damage to paint, plating or cloths.

MAINE HAS 600 MOTOR CYCLES

At best, the riding season in Maine is only seven months. But motorcyclists there make the most of the season while it lasts. There are now about 600 motor cycles registered in the state, and the number is constantly increasing.

PRESSURE-FEED MORE WASTEFUL THAN GRAVITY

Both Systems Have Advantages—Former Method Gives Greater Body Room as Tank Is in the Rear of the Chassis

CAUSES OF FUEL LOSS

So long as cars follow the line of present standard design there will always be a strong tendency on the part of manufacturers to economize body room by fitting a pressure-feed gasoline tank at the back of the chassis, says Motor Print, instead of a gravity feed in the dashboard or under the front seats. The latter place, it is true, has not very much to commend it, for with an almost empty tank a steep hill may prevent sufficient fuel from reaching the carburetor, and an involuntary stop and great inconvenience may be caused thereby.

Taking it all round, the tail end of the chassis is a very good place for the gasoline tank, although the advantages of that position are decidedly mitigated by the fact that the simplification of a pump and pressure valve is required, to say nothing of the necessity of using a special wrench and doing a little hand pump work whenever it is required to put a fresh supply of gasoline into the tank. These objections would be easily overlooked were it not so generally the case that pressure feed to carburetor is far more wasteful of fuel than gravity feed.

That this is so is borne out by the experience of several manufacturers, who have tried both systems, and also by amateurs who have had occasion to make the experiment of seeing whether there is any difference between the two principles.

The carburetor being exactly the same in both cases, it is difficult to see in what manner this increased consumption is produced, as the area of the needle valve in the float chamber is so small, and the pressure which holds it on to its seat relatively so large, that it is capable of standing up, or at all events should be capable of so doing, against much higher pressures than it actually has to withstand.

The most likely cause for gasoline to be wasted by the pressure feed is that the needle valve, being definitely connected to the float, but being operated by it through a series of loose toggles and a collar, is capable of being jumped off its seat by engine or road vibration, and in so doing it would allow gasoline to pass and create too high a level in the float chamber.

There is no doubt that this does occur to an appreciable extent. One way to stop it, and to incorporate all the advantages of a pressure feed with all the advantages of a gravity feed is by using two float chambers, as it were, in series.

One is attached to the carburetor in the ordinary manner, and the other, which can be taken from an old carburetor and simply connected up with pipe, is screwed to the inside and at the very top of the bonnet, so that it feeds to the carburetor by gravity, although itself is actuated from the tank by pressure.

MOTORCYCLE FIXTURES

Street Commissioner Foster of Waco, Tex., has asked to be provided with a motorcycle. He says that he thinks a motorcycle would be much more efficient in his work than an automobile.

Motorcyclists of Ohio are planning a midwinter run to New York, to attend the motorcycle show which will be held there Jan. 3 to 10.

One of the recent interesting events of the Toronto (Ont.) Motorcycle Club was the annual hill-climbing contest, on the famous toboggan slides in High Park.

BIG INCREASE IN BAY STATE AUTOS FOR PAST SEASON

Report of Massachusetts State Highway Commission Shows Total Number for 1913 Is 12,528 Greater Than for 1912

MEDIUM PRICED CARS

That the fiscal year of 1913 has been one of great growth in the using of automobiles in the state of Massachusetts is clearly shown by the report of the Massachusetts highway commission for that time. The year closes Nov. 30, and up to that time no less than 62,660 automobile registrations had been issued, an increase of 12,528 over the corresponding period of 1912.

The number issued in 1912 increased 11,225 over 1911, so that in a period of two years there has been a gain of 23,753, or 61 per cent, in the number of ordinary automobile registrations issued in this commonwealth. The number of persons licensed to operate motor vehicles on Nov. 30 was \$1,034, compared with \$6,645 in 1912 and \$2,925 in 1911. The receipts of the automobile department of the highway commission for the year set a new high mark at \$24,153.

Manager Elting J. O'Hara of the automobile department of the highway commission has prepared the following statistics covering the year ended Nov. 30, showing the rapid strides the automobile has made in this state during the past three years:

	1913	1912	1911
Automobile certificates	62,660	50,132	38,907
Motor cycle certificates	7,127	5,034	3,638
Mfrs & dealers' certificates	1,239	1,114	870
Others' certificates	17,000	14,692	11,350
Operators' renewals	40,858	32,535	25,725
Chautauqueans' renewals	5,235	3,570	2,424
Total receipts	\$764,153	\$616,236	\$471,411

An interesting sidelight of the increased use of the automobile in this state is the preponderance of preference for the medium priced cars. Cars with a rating of less than 30 horse power are especially in favor, over 47,000 of the 62,660 automobiles in Massachusetts being rated at less than 30 horse power.

Use of commercial vehicles the past few years has been steadily increasing, the total number registered during the last fiscal year being 5048, against 4036 in 1912 and 2189 in 1911. Non-resident certificates increased from 746 in 1911 to 858 in 1912 while the current year finds the total at 920.

The 62,660 automobile certificates issued to Nov. 30 does not by any means measure the total number of automobiles operated in this state, as the 1930 manufacturers' and dealers' certificates, entitling them to five number plates and an additional supply if needed, must be taken into consideration.

Automobile fees as fixed by the statute provide for payment of \$5 fee for registration of all automobiles of less than 20 horse power; \$10 for 20 horse power and over, but less than 30; \$15 over 30 horse power, but less than 40; \$20 over 40 horse power, but less than 50 and \$25 for every automobile of 50 horse power and above. In the latter class there were but 614 machines registered in this fiscal year.

The following tabulation shows how the 62,660 automobile registrations were divided as to horse power:

	License fees	Total
4-22	\$2.50	\$8,644.00
4-25	2.50	1,787.50
13	4.50	58.50
13-22	5.00	68,143.00
1-25	7.50	7,250.00
1-28	7.50	417.50
27-767	10.00	277,070.00
235	12.00	3,036.00
31	12.00	1,012.00
8-811	15.00	132,165.00
11	17.00	187.00
4-229	20.00	96,400.00
1	22.00	22.00
614	25.00	15,330.00
		\$616,133.00

TIRE ACCESSORIES CAN BE USED ADVANTAGEOUSLY

Several instances have proved to my own satisfaction that the use of tire accessories saves tire expense," says L. C. Rockhill, manager of the automobile tire department of a large manufacturing plant.

Mr. Rockhill was recently in need of a tire for his touring car. Instead of purchasing a new one he resolved to make an experiment, the results of which are sufficiently interesting to note.

He personally went down to the factory and from a pile of old tires returned, picked out one that had been sent in by a branch and had been replaced, for \$10. The inspection of the tire adjuster read as follows:

"Side walls weakened, due to under inflation. Fabric broken and blown out, due to shock. Customer will not stand for repair."

The tire was carefully inspected by Mr. Rockhill and he decided that it was possible to obtain many more miles of service. He took it to the garage where he had a blow-out patch inserted and an inside tire protector. The tube was then minimum."

Reading—Sewing

Be perfectly comfortable—don't use a harsh, glaring light when you can have the soft clear light of the RAYO Lamp. The RAYO costs little, but better can't be bought.

The RAYO Lamp is made of solid brass—nickel-plated. Simple, durable, economical. Can be lighted without removing chimney or shade. Easy to rewick.

The RAYO is a great help when reading and sewing.

For sale at all dealers

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
New York of New York
Albany Buffalo Boston



The first of a series of luncheon business talks of New York, which the Manhattan Automobile Club is to conduct at the noon gatherings of its members was held Tuesday.

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Texas has followed the lead of Ohio, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and West Virginia in demanding that the government build and maintain a system of national highways.

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In consequence of President John Wilson of the American Automobile Association having to sail for Europe on the 10th, the date of the annual banquet of the Massachusetts State Automobile Association has been changed from the 15th to the 5th of January, 1914, so that Mr. Wilson may be able to attend.

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CITY PLANNING EXHIBIT TO TRAVEL

Several Cities to Be Visited After Forty Thousand People Seeing Features in New York—Secretary Ford Explains Work

NEW YORK—Forty thousand people saw the city planning exhibition during its run in New York.

Leaving the public library, the exhibition now becomes a traveling exhibition. Under the immediate care of the American City Bureau it will make a wide circuit, stopping at Jersey City, Syracuse, Detroit, Toronto, Oakland and other places which already have expressed their desire to see it.

A glance at the register on which many visitors to the exhibition inscribed their names shows the world-wide nature of the interest taken in city planning. Picking out the signatures at random one finds the names of the Hon. Frank Hoben, recent master of works of Glasgow; Dr. Stephen Prager, an official German visitor; James White of Ottawa, the Rev. J. M. Stephenson from New Zealand, L. Bradford Prince of Santa Fe, F. N. Stacey of Minneapolis, Florencio Espinoza of Santiago de Cuba, John J. O'Grady from Sitka, Alaska; Edwin J. Parlett of the city planning commission of Springfield, Mass.; E. E. Marshall of the American Civic Association, Washington, and Edward A. Filene of Boston. Mr. Filene complimented the exhibition and expressed the hope that it might be seen in Boston.

One result of the exhibition in New York is the projection of a magazine to be called the Greater City, articles for incorporation for which have been filed in Albany. Corporation Counsel Archibald R. Watson is one of the movers in this enterprise and is quoted as saying that the magazine is to be conducted along lines proposed by former Mayor Gaynor, who held that the average citizen needed enlightening on many matters vital to the progress and development of his community. The American City, an ably edited and now financially successful magazine, is already in the field, but it is said that the two will not conflict with nor duplicate each other, inasmuch as the newer one is being planned to meet the needs of cities of the first magnitude, while the American City is more general in scope. John D. Crimmins, John D. Kernan and other publicists are interested in the Greater City.

It is likely also that New York will have a permanent city planning commission. One hundred cities throughout the United States have city planning commissions and it is being found out that city planning is the proposal to establish such a commission in New York probably will have the support of George McAnaney, incoming president of the board of aldermen, who is thoroughly awake to the importance of the subject, and by whose advice the exhibition at the library was continued a week longer than had been planned. Mayor-elect Mitchel and President-elect Marks of the borough of Manhattan also are interested.

Mr. Ford Tells of Project

George B. Ford, secretary of the city planning exhibition, and lecturer on city planning at Columbia University, said that only about one half of the material submitted for the exhibition had been used, as it was deemed of greater educational value to show the best which had been done in any line than to show the bulk of it.

The topical arrangement of the exhibition proved to be a good one," said Mr. Ford, "since we were able in this way to give the most helpful advanced ideas in the several departments, such as housing, transportation, playgrounds and markets. The visitor was enabled to see for himself the best that is being done anywhere in any given line."

"We had hoped to be able to show the interrelation between the different phases of the subject, how transit relates to playgrounds and housing, how docks relate to transit and factories and housing, how each may be made to fit into its place in a comprehensive plan, and how it is possible to work out the best 'give and take' between the different phases. For example to take for a park a place especially fitted for commercial development would be a waste impossible under intelligent city planning. We had also expected to reduce to graphic presentation the fact that city planning is a paying proposition, that it is good business. For instance we have proven by careful count of present traffic delays that a diagonal street cut through from Military park to the Pennsylvania station in Newark would pay for its cost."

"A city planning commission for New York would act as a clearing house between the different city departments. Each public improvement should receive according to its public urgency. A public improvement of great urgency in New York now, as has been pointed out by Prof. W. T. Sedgwick of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is the matter of sewage disposal."

"Yet New York does not lag behind in its public undertakings. Its subway improvement is a great enterprise. Its dock improvements constitute another. Then there is its park development in Queens, the extension of its playground system, its work in ridding the streets of encroachments on the building line, the repaving of streets and their extension according to plan and the important work of its topographical bureaus."

On the closing day of the exhibition Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer of the board of estimate and apportionment of New York, spoke before an audience of mayors of "upstate" towns and cities upon the machinery of city planning. "The best lubricant for this machinery," said Mr. Lewis, "is an intelligent public interest—not an academic interest." The lines along which a village became a city and the city a large city usually were merely matters of surveying, he said.

The result was a map rather than a plan. As a municipality grew, various real estate developments were incorporated, until at length the resulting city came to consist of a nucleus, which was the original town with accretions.

"In city planning," said Mr. Lewis, "I place transportation facilities first. There must be easy ways to get in and out of town, not only for people, but for freight, for food and for the raw and finished materials of the factories. The location and dimensions of the main thoroughfares constitute the framework of the city. The main or radial thoroughfares should first be located, then the circumferential or distributing streets. In laying out streets the territory contiguous to the municipality should be treated as a unit with it.

"The location of parks and playgrounds should not be left until the public demand for them can no longer be resisted. There should be efficient and central grouping of public buildings, and in subordinate centers there is no reason why there should not be subordinate groupings, such as a library, a school and a public bath over a public playground or a police station, a fire engine house and a municipal garage."

Mr. Lewis showed several lantern slides of old world cities, which, with their main and subordinate centers, radial thoroughfares and distributing streets, formed efficient plans. On a skeleton street map of Boston he showed how by linking up the existing radial and circumferential streets a more efficient plan could be worked out.

ADVERTISING THAT HELPS ALL

Editorial Discovery of a Claim for Local Trade With More Than Selfish Aim

On the front page of one of the leading interior newspapers of Massachusetts there recently appeared a spreading announcement of the closing of a contract with a merchant of the city for the most extensive advertising that had ever been undertaken there, calling particular attention to the fact that the advertisements were to appear daily instead of being confined to the later days of each week, which it seems to have been the policy of the merchants to favor. The statement is made that the effect of concentrating the week-day advertising upon the last half of the week is to give Boston houses, with their Sunday and Monday advertisements, an uncontested field for the other half. The result, says the statement, is that Boston has been drawing trade from the central part of the state, which, it declares, is "unearned and undeserved." The new policy of the leading merchant will tend to hold trade in its home territory. It is declared that it means an uplift for the city and its trade region.

What particularly grips attention is the observation that every alert merchant of the town will feel indebted to the liberal advertiser for his enterprise.

There is a statement of a law of publicity that is not often commented upon, that the liberal advertiser, who with discretion and enterprise appeals to trade, is not helping himself alone but the city or town in which he is doing business.

It is part of the new code of publicity ethics that puts advertising in an altogether different relation to the people.

The word "uplift" is in the instance mentioned applied to the advertising of wares for sale and it provokes no smile to have it so used, as it would have in the days before the notion of responsibility and breadth in publicity was developed.

The lure of the pages of the metropolitan papers carry with them the attractions of the non-advertised home establishments.

Very common are the expressions of surprise from city people at the size and enterprise of the stores in the places of smaller population. The proportions of the stocks carried to population are larger in the lesser cities. The stores of New England are seemingly too large and too heavily stocked for their location, but only seemingly so; for the competition with Boston and New York is felt, and only constant, well sustained enterprise will meet it. If now the advertisers, with all their other efforts, fail to include a steady policy of advertising they leave an opening in their defenses that will be taken advantage of by the outside seeker for the local trade. And if they, or any of them, will make publicity a study and advertising a constant practise by so much will they benefit in common.

After such examination the paper mentioned seems justified in its claim that the signer of the liberal advertising contract, who will be persistent in asserting the gain to be realized by trading at his store, is not less than a public benefactor. He seems to be just that.

PROF. W. H. TAFT WOULD NOT LET PHILIPPINES GO

Former President Appeals to Clear American Thought for Maintenance of Law and Order According to Guarantee

MASSES RIGHT PLEA

NEW YORK—For the United States to consider leaving the Philippine islands and to guarantee to the nations of the world, in exchange for the treaties of neutrality with respect to the islands, that law and order will be preserved and that there will be no civil commotion in which law and order cannot be maintained is not clear American thinking.

Prof. William H. Taft declared Friday night in New York. Professor Taft presided over the complimentary dinner given to former Gov. Gen. W. Cameron Forbes of the Philippine islands by the Philippine Society and the Harmony Club of America at the Plaza hotel.

Other addresses were made by Mr. Taft, Mr. Forbes and Dean C. Worcester.

Professor Taft said it had been shown that the natives were governable, but that so far there had been little promise that the educated and wealthy class, largely concerned at present with securing autonomy for the islands, would further the interest of the masses of Filipinos. Mr. Taft asserted, too, that withdrawal of the American government would at present mean nothing more than reoccupation of the islands in the interest of peace.

Mr. Taft also said the Carabao dinner songs were not to be construed as the present attitude of the army toward the Filipinos, but should be considered only as recalling service memories.

PHILADELPHIA IS TO HAVE ROW OF HISTORY STATUES

Nation's Advance From Discovery to Santiago Provided in Gift to Fairmount Park

PHILADELPHIA—A number of statues to represent the history of America will soon be placed along the east bank of the Schuylkill river, in Fairmount park. For this purpose the Fairmount Art Association announced it has accepted a gift of \$600,000, by will of Mrs. J. Burford Samuel and announced that arrangements with the park commission have been made for the statues.

Some subjects considered most likely to be decided upon are Columbus discovering America, the landing of the Pilgrim fathers, William Penn treating with the Indians, Washington at Valley Forge, the battle of Lake Erie, Lincoln freeing the slaves and the battle of Santiago.

COTTAGE SOUGHT FOR MR. WILSON

GULFBORO, Miss.—Judge W. H. Hardy of this city, on telegraphic request from Senator Vardaman in Washington, is seeking to locate a furnished cottage at Pass Christian suitable for occupancy by President Wilson during his winter vacation. The telegram further told that the President intended to spend his vacation on the gulf coast and urged that no attempt be made to ask him to make any addresses.

VICE-PRESIDENT TO LECTURE
CHICAGO—A lyceum bureau here announced that Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall has signed a contract to lecture at least four weeks after Congress closes this session.

CANADA FEDERAL RAILWAY EARNS BIGGER SURPLUS

Revenues Increase Steadily Since 1911 and Intercolonial's Prosperity Is Held to Begin with Geo. P. Graham Commission

PROFITS GO INTO ROAD

OTTAWA, Ont.—That Canada's federal-owned and operated railway, the Intercolonial, has passed permanently out of the "deficit" stage seems assured. For the year ending March 31, 1913, a surplus of about \$850,000 was declared.

Since the introduction of modern business methods in the management and operation of this road, a steady advance has been made toward a self-supporting transportation system.

Though this never era in the history of the Intercolonial began with the appointment of a board of government railway managers soon after the entrance of the Hon. George P. Graham into the Laurier cabinet as minister of railways and canals, the good results that have followed did not show themselves immediately.

From the opening of the road on July 1, 1876, until the Hon. G. P. Graham established the commission in 1907 the road had been managed for the most part by ministers from the lower provinces, who most naturally came under the influence of public opinion in those provinces. The result was that politics had too much influence in the management of the road.

With the establishment of the commission came ever-increasing efficiency and more modern business management, with the result that each year since 1910 there has been a substantial increase in the surplus over that of the previous year.

To be exact, the surplus in 1911 was \$272,712; in 1912 it had risen to \$539,560, and in the year which closed March 31 last, the surplus, as announced in the press some time ago, was about \$850,000.

This money is being applied to the purchase of new rolling stock, as was the surplus of former years.

Soon after the beginning of the present fiscal year a further change was made in the management of the Intercolonial. The Borden ministry appointed F. P. Gatelus general manager of the Canadian government railways. Mr. Gatelus is a man thoroughly versed in railway matters, having spent many years with the Canadian Pacific, where he had risen to a high position.

Mr. Gatelus has been allowed a free hand in the management of the road, and great hopes are entertained that this further introduction of modern business methods will place the road beyond public criticism.

There are over 10,000 employees working on Canadian government railways. These receive more than \$7,000,000 yearly in wages. The earnings of these roads amount to almost \$1,000,000 per month.

OUSTED SCHOOL MEN TO RESIST

CHICAGO—Charles C. Sethness, John C. Harding and James B. Dibella, former members of the board of education, whose resignations were accepted by Mayor Harrison because they voted against Mrs. Ella Flagg Young for superintendent, refused to recognize their resignations Friday and took part in a meeting of the board.

A legal test is expected when the three new members appointed by Mayor Harrison attempt to appear in the board.

WOMEN TO RUN DAILY NEWSPAPER

DENVER, Colo.—John C. Shaffer, owner of the Rocky Mountain News and Chicago Post, has bought the Evanston Index of Evanston, Ill. The paper will be published daily and conducted exclusively by women.

Miss Hetty Cattell, special writer on the Rocky Mountain News, was chosen managing editor. It will not be a "woman's publication."

STORE NEWS

Mrs. A. E. Deegan has resigned as buyer of coats and suits for A. Hailparr & Co., and is succeeded by Mrs. H. C. Hannan, who has previously been connected with the William Filene's Sons Company and the F. P. O'Connor Company.

George W. Coleman, former president of the Advertising Clubs of America, was the speaker at the meeting of the Men's Club of the Filene Cooperative Association last evening. Music and an exhibition of bag punching were features of the program. An oyster supper was served.

Miss Helen Day and Miss May Murphy are new employees in the neckwear department of C. F. Hovey & Co.

Buyers who have been in New York this week include C. H. Hansen of R. H. Stearns & Co., and Miss J. Griffin, C. A. Biederman, Miss I. Mahoney and Miss A. K. Gilman of the William Filene's Sons Company.

SLIGHT TO PAN-AMERICA CHARGED

Speech of Congressman Rogers of Massachusetts Sets Forth United States' Duty to Reciprocate in International Conferences

It is scarcely easy to imagine that the failure of the United States to participate, in regular order, in any recurrent Pan-American gathering can be due to lack of money. The people of South and Central America are not unaware of the prosperous condition which obtains generally among its northern neighbors. So much more, therefore, does it appear to many that in failing to arrange for the holding of the second Pan-American scientific congress United States legislators have shown neglect which may even be construed as distinct disinterest.

At any rate, when the first Pan-American scientific congress was held in Chile, in 1908, Washington was decided on as the place in which to hold the second conference, in 1912. But the United States Congress became economically busy and refused to appropriate \$50,000 toward that purpose when requested to do so by the state department.

Of late there has been renewed interest among statesmen and educators to see if the United States does not part by ministers from the lower provinces, who most naturally came under the influence of public opinion in those provinces. The result was that politics had too much influence in the management of the road.

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Movement Traced

But in order to realize to the full the potentiality of the resolution it is necessary to glance back at some of the events of the last decade or so.

The first impulse to the holding of such congresses on the part of the American republics was given by the Argentine Scientific Society of Buenos Aires. In 1896 this society decided to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary by calling together such a congress of the Latin-American republics. This congress met in Buenos Aires in April, 1898, and most of the Latin-American countries were represented in the 10 days' sessions. At this congress it was decided to hold the next congress in Montevideo in 1901, and a committee of 13 prominent Uruguayans was appointed to perfect the details.

The Montevideo congress held its sessions in March, 1901; it was much larger and more successful both in point of delegates attending and in respect to the number of papers presented than its predecessor in Buenos Aires. The third Latin-American congress was held at Rio de Janeiro in August, 1905, and was still more successful along practical lines than its forerunner. At the closing session it was decided to hold the fourth congress at Santiago de Chile. December, 1908, was selected and an organization committee of distinguished Chileans was appointed.

While the arrangements for this fourth Latin-American congress were progressing in 1906, Senator Root, then secretary of state, made his noteworthy tour of the South American republics. Small wonder that the Latin-American view as us rapacious and not benevolent, as selfish and not unselfish, as wolves in sheep's clothing.

Lay aside, if you please, our responsibility and our obligations in this matter; lay aside our duties as decent citizens, as a decent nation, and consider the economics of the question. Is the trade of Central and South America not worth our while as an industrial and commercial nation? Do we not realize that in that great region, great in trade today, greater in potentialities of trade tomorrow, is our most natural and most fertile field for the extension of our commerce?

It is plain from even the most casual examination of these figures that the

United States had quite as large an interest in the problems considered as any Latin-American country, it was determined to broaden the scope of the Chilean congress and to make it Pan-American instead of merely Latin-American.

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BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1913

New Book by Mary Baker Eddy Is Given to the World

"The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Finished Three Years Ago, Recording Culminating Events of Author's Career, Is Eagerly Received

The publication of a new book from the pen of the author of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is an event of worldwide interest. There is probably no book published in this day, nor any book in the past save one of Mrs. Eddy's, for which so large an advance sale has been recorded. These things speak a widespread awakening to spiritual desires and attainment under the leadership of this great woman. Under the title "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," the new book records the events of Mary Baker Eddy's career at its culmination. The book was finished before the pen of the writer was laid aside three years ago, but its publication waited the adjustment of her estate. Like "Miscellaneous Writings," published in 1896, the volume collects many short articles, letters, items and notices, certain dedicatory addresses not long enough to be published as separate books, together with comments of the press on the building and dedication of the extension of The Mother Church building in 1906 and Mrs. Eddy's contributions to current periodicals.

The dedicatory sermon of 1906 opens the book with its arresting title, "Choose Ye." All through this address mention of the Golden Rule runs indeed like a shining thread. Mrs. Eddy says: "The First Commandment of the Hebrew Decalogue, 'Thou shalt have no other gods before me,' and the Golden Rule are the all-in-all of Christian Science" (ibid., p. 5). One is reminded again and again in the volume, by citations of this law of Jesus, that the deep impulse of Mrs. Eddy's life was loving service of her neighbor, and that she included every human being in this endearing relationship. Throughout the book the demands upon herself and upon her followers for what she has elsewhere called "unselfed love" ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 1) are too numerous to be quoted. One of the most notable and characteristic of these sayings is found in the sermon that dedicated the church which Mrs. Eddy herself built in Concord, N. H., the city which was so long her home. She says: "The heart that beats mostly for self, is seldom a gift with love. To live so as to keep human consciousness in constant relation with the divine, the spiritual and the eternal, is to individualize infinite power, and this is Christian Science" (ibid., p. 50).

In the address of welcome into The Mother Church extension, the great dome—house, home—with hospitality for 6000 hearers, to the editorial published in the first number of The Christian Science Monitor, this book of reprints seems peculiarly to express Mrs. Eddy's conviction of her world mission, even as it shows the world's growing acknowledgment of her beneficent activities. She knew that all humanity was hungering and thirsting for a better knowledge of God, for a working Christianity that should lift the shadows of sin, sickness and death which seem to darken God's designs. And so she gave herself to the task of putting a practical Christianity again within the reach of the people. Courageously, with her great heart indeed "utterless in love" (see p. 134), she tells mankind in this book that she has never been its harsh critic or in any sense an opponent. She says: "A genuine Christian Scientist loves Protestant and Catholic, D. D. and M. D.—loves all who love God, good; and he loves his enemies" (p. 4). Writing to the Monitor for the first issue, Nov. 25, 1908, she said: "The object of the Monitor is to injure no man, but to bless all mankind" (p. 353).

Feeling this pervading tenderness, then, all aglow through the book, one reads with a sudden responsive sympathy a passage on p. 270. It was written after nearly 40 years of selfless devotion to the work of spreading a pure Christianity, with the signs following which Jesus established as its witness. Here Mrs. Eddy notes with gratitude the fact that the First Congregational church, her first religious home in Concord, N. H., had invited her to its one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary; that leading editors and newspapers of her state congratulated her for the great work at last established, and that the records of her ancestry "attest honesty and valor."

Some one has said that one may know a gentlewoman by her serene courage. Who today will question how valorous, how faithful the womanly pen—mightier than the sword—which wrote here, with a hint of pathos: "Divine Love, nearer my consciousness than before, saith: I am rewarding your waiting, and thy people shall be my people" (p. 270).

She had waited long for that hand of Christian fellowship at last extended. She had borne patiently the long misunderstanding. Now the change was come, and right-thinking people who had feared because misinterpreting her, were learning to know her as she was. In one of her hours of keenest trial it was written of Mrs. Eddy: "She literally trusts God, and this is the secret of her wonderful career" (Sentinel, April 6, 1907). And so the hour had struck when the Christian churches reached a hand to her and saw her in her writings, understood the simple honesty in these words: "Tis peace, not power, I seek" (p. 341), and "Charity is quite as rare as wisdom,"

but when charity does appear it is known by its patience and endurance" (p. 227).

The new chimes of The Mother Church extension rang in a new day. The little church of whose beginning we may read in this volume (pp. 49 to 57) was said by the Boston Herald to be, "comparatively new religion launching upon a new era, assuming an altogether different status before the world." Mrs. Eddy's work was fully declared one of the great constructive forces of its time. As the Leader of the movement and its spokesman she had won to the place accorded a great religious teacher whom the people hear gladly. She was asked by many of the leading publications to contribute opinions on subjects that ranged from politics to divorce, from the war with Cuba to medical theories, from advice to young men to simply stating what is "nearest and dearest her heart."

Her reply to this last question, from the Grand Rapids Evening Press, is characteristic. "What is 'nearest and dearest' to my heart is an honest man or woman—one who steadfastly and actively strives for perfection, one who leaves the loaf of life with justice, mercy, truth and love" (p. 271).

This saying is characteristic not only in substance but in form. It is often remarked that it would be impossible to imitate Mrs. Eddy's writing. Of her tribute to President McKinley, Harper's Weekly found that it proved her possessed of an individual style, "a considerable literary merit." The present volume is marked to a notable degree by that conciseness which is the recognized trait of all great writing. Professor Palmer spoke lately of the "impact of brevity" that is felt in the great poets. Perhaps no other prose writing outside the English of the King James Bible ever has exemplified the impact of brevity as it is felt throughout Mrs. Eddy's writings. Her power to pack every phrase full of meaning gives everywhere a conviction of that deep sincerity which, as she says here on p. 203, "is sure of success, for God takes care of it." Here in succinct definition, too, she sets a "spiritual hero" on

the page. He is "a mark for gamesters, but he is unutterably valiant, and never weary of struggling to be perfect—to reflect the divine Life, Truth and Love" (p. 150).

One could multiply endlessly these swift epigrammatic or textual sayings that seem to spring to the page full armed, four-squared against the blows of criticism, exegetic or merely literary. Here is a passage rather more picturesque than this self-denying pen often permits itself; for anyone who reads Mrs. Eddy's writings with care knows that she would have loved sometimes to riot in color and the extravagances of mere word-painting had she been willing to risk hiding her important message under a word-garment that distracts attention to itself. She says, p. 149: "Clouds parsimonious of rain, that swing in the sky with dumb thunderbolts, are seen and forgotten in the same hour; while those with a mighty rush, which waken the stagnant waters and solicit every root and every leaf with the treasures of rain, ask no praising." The very next page is luminous with a saying as clean cut and bright as a diamond, perfect in form and in meaning: "A heart touched and hallowed by one chord of Christian Science can accomplish

the full scale; but this heart must be honest and in earnest and never weary of struggling to be perfect—to reflect the divine Life, Truth and Love" (p. 150).

All inquirers into the life and character of Mrs. Eddy may find her answer to their questioning in a letter to a clergyman on p. 120. She wrote: "Those who look for me in person, or elsewhere than in my writings, lose me instead of finding me." On p. 133 her love for the people is exquisitely touched into the picture, for the volume is indeed a picturing forth of the last 14 years of her ministry. If the people have understood, she says, "the nature of this love . . . my book is not all you know of me."

There has been some opinion abroad to the effect that Mrs. Eddy has in some sort changed her statement of Christian

Science, leaving out of it elements of teaching that formerly appeared. This new book, with her final statements and revisions, wholly confutes such surmise. On p. 21 for example, two articles are set in significant juxtaposition. They contain fundamental rules of Christian Science practise—the need to keep thought filled with the knowledge of God, and to guard thought constantly

against those attacks of error that would turn men away from their true allegiance. Mrs. Eddy explains the nothingness of evil, in the light of divine Mind, but she nowhere condones evil nor minimizes the demand upon Christianity for steady watchfulness against the assumed authority or power of error, which would deceive if possible the very elect. The article "Watching versus Watching Out," p. 232, further emphasizes this requirement.

First and last the book is a bugle call of good cheer. There are waymarks of troublous times, to be sure, as when Mrs. Eddy had to vindicate "faith in fellowship with and obedience to The Mother Church, and in this way God will prosper you. This I know, for He has proved it to me for 40 years in succession" (p. 360). Mrs. Eddy's second letter says: "I rejoice with you in the victory of right over wrong, of Truth over error" (p. 362). Nothing could be simpler and plainer and more final than this.

Of the future of The Mother Church Mrs. Eddy talked with a representative of the New York Herald and the published interview was included by her in the new volume. The question is asked, "How will the church be governed after all now concerned in it have passed on?" Mrs. Eddy replied: "It will evolve scientifically. Its essence is evangelical. Its government will develop as it progresses" (p. 342). It was in response to a letter from Mrs. Eddy to First Church, New York, wherein she asked them to "abide in fellowship with and obedience to The Mother Church, and in this way God will prosper you. This I know, for He has proved it to me for 40 years in succession" (p. 360). Mrs. Eddy's second letter says: "I rejoice with you in the victory of right over wrong, of Truth over error" (p. 362). Nothing could be simpler and plainer and more final than this.

"Science and Health makes it plain to all Christian Scientists that the manhood and womanhood of God have already been revealed in a degree through Christ Jesus and Christian Science. His two witnesses. What remains to lead on the centuries and reveal my successor is man in the image and likeness of the Father-Mother God, man the generic term for mankind" (pp. 346 and 347). Here is again sufficient denial of personal claims to a position of leadership as a successor of Mrs. Eddy.

In view of the present widespread interest in church unity among Protestant denominations, the following words from Mrs. Eddy, printed first in the New York Commercial Advertiser in 1899, are to the point: "I would that all the churches on earth could unite as brethren in one prayer: Father teach us the life of Love" (p. 301). And again: "Nothing is worthy of the name of religion save one lowly offering—love" (p. 258).

The position of the Christian Science church in regard to the equality of the sexes is sometimes brought into question from the fact that a man has thus far been chosen as first reader of The Mother Church, though women have held this post in many of the largest of the branch churches. A note on the subject from Mrs. Eddy in this new book may therefore be cited in part: "The report that I prefer to have a man, rather than a woman, for first reader in The Church of Christ, Scientist, I desire to correct. My preference lies with the individual best fitted to perform this important function" (p. 240). And again on page 255 she says that the rules of the church "are health, holiness and immortality—equal rights and privileges, equality of the sexes, rotation in office" (p. 255).

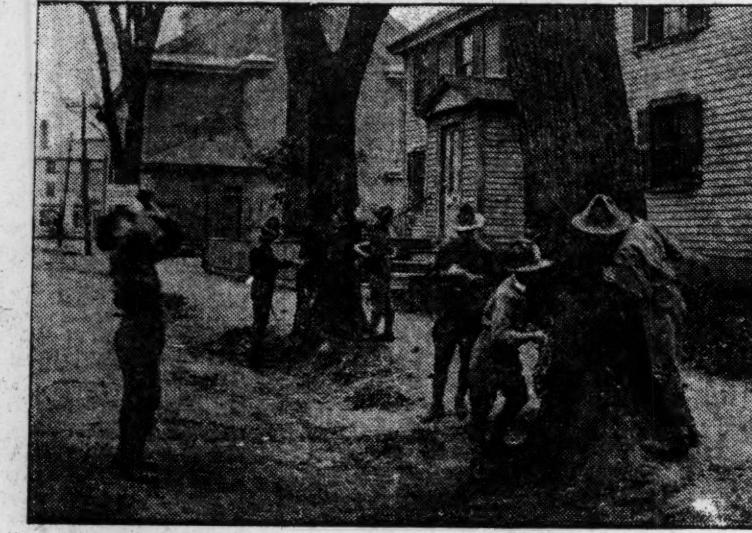
Mrs. Eddy's opinion has been sought on the subject of peace and similar questions. Many letters and statements in the new book show her position very clearly. She says, for example: "I believe strictly in the Monroe doctrine, in our constitution, and in the laws of God" (p. 282). Answering a question in the Boston Post she says: "Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy has always believed that those who are entitled to vote should do so, and she has also believed that in such matters no one should seek to dictate the actions of others" (p. 276).

Among her straightforward enunciations of political practise which the nations might well ponder, we read, "The characters and lives of men determine the peace, prosperity and life of nations" (p. 277). "War weakens power and must finally fail, pierced by its own sword" (p. 278).

For the Ladies Home Journal Mrs. Eddy outlined her idea of Christmas. "Christmas to me is the reminder of God's great gift—His spiritual idea, man and the universe—a gift which so transcends mortal, material, sensual giving that the merriment, mad ambition, rivalry and ritual of our common Christmas seem a human mockery. . . . I love to observe Christmas in quietude, humility, benevolence, charity, letting good will toward man, eloquent silence, prayer and praise express my conception of Truth's appearing. . . . Material gifts and pastimes tend to obliterate the spiritual idea in consciousness, leaving one alone and without His glory" (p. 222).

A line from Mrs. Eddy's tribute to the Bible may fitly close this slight recounting of the generous and non-sectarian quality of this book. She said: "The Bible is our sea-beaten rock. It guides the fisherman. It stands the storm. It engages the attention and enriches the being of all men" (p. 293).

SCOUTS ARE DOING VALUABLE FORESTRY WORK



Beverly boy scouts busily engaged in gathering facts

Boys Are Interested in Shade Trees Through Facts They Collect in Tree Census for Massachusetts Association

PRIZES ARE INCENTIVE



Getting tree measurements and other data for report cards

that they expect to continue it until they have completed the city. Not the least significant result, therefore, of the contest, as far as the Beverly boys are concerned, is this eager desire to go on with the census till they have finished the job. They have made a comprehensive map of the place, on which are indicated all the trees so far examined, and by the use of symbols have shown the species of each tree listed. When the map is finished any citizen will be able to see at a glance what parts of the city need more trees, on what streets, if any, they need to be thinned out.

It is pretty safe to say that no scout who has engaged in this tree census work, whether he belongs to a winning

Field secretary work has been a fa-

ture of the forestry association's activities for about a year and a half. On average six secretaries have been busy in various parts of the state giving free advice, doing work for those who desired it, soliciting members for the state association and doing the preliminary work necessary for the organization of branch forestry associations in cities and towns.

There are now 24 such branches in the state and, with the help of the data secured by the scouts, it is expected that the field secretaries will be able to organize several more branches during the coming year. These branches are really village improvement societies with forestry as their principal object.

of the things they undertake to accomplish are to establish municipal nurseries, reforest watersheds, plant trees, procure town foresters and secure appropriations for road work, and for the purchase of power sprayers. They also aim to encourage the establishment of municipal forests.

The appropriation for this work is

secured at town meeting or else a public subscription is taken. New Bedford raised \$3000 by this latter method, while Fitchburg, Pittsfield, Lancaster and Lynn have obtained their funds through appropriations.

In Fitchburg, where an appropriation of \$4275 was voted to be used for a nursery and park work, a group of citizens raised \$300 more for special work on one street, and then the Women's Club decided to have a "tag day" and raise more money for special work. As a result \$250 was secured for the good of the cause.

In Pittsfield the appropriation of \$2000 for the reforestation of the watershed, while Lancaster's fund was for establishing a fire lookout station. In Lynn the branch association helped to secure the appointment of a park commission, and now a plan is under way by which the Lynn woods are to be turned into a profitable municipal forest and wild park, similar to those in Germany.

The Massachusetts Forestry Association was organized in 1898 and now has 3400 members. Its headquarters are at 4 Joy street, Boston, where any one wishing to contribute funds or become a member can secure full information as to the kind of work the association is doing and hopes to do. Some of its practical accomplishments so far, besides the sending out of field secretaries and the taking of a tree census through the help of boy scouts, have been these: It was responsible for the establishment of a state forest department in 1904; with the help of the Boston Chamber of Commerce it got the forest fire warden act passed in 1911, and now there are 22 fire lookout stations on high points in the state, with watchmen stationed there through the summer and until November; last year the association was directly responsible for the passage of the public domain bill which gives towns and cities the right to own and operate town forests, and this it is said, means that ultimately 1,000,000 acres of waste land, or one fifth of the state is to be reclaimed. This year, co-operating again with the Boston Chamber of Commerce, as well as with state forestry department and the conservation department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the association had a fire circular placed in the hands of school children throughout the state showing how boys and girls could help in the campaign against forest fires. The association has called the general public to the same subject by a street car placard circulated in 17 cities. Later this placard, which had for its theme, "Help Save the Forests," was shown in 65 motion picture houses.

These facts indicate how practical the work of the association is. Its members are not theorizing; they are actually getting something done. Their slogan is "Practical Conservation," and they know that every cent they contribute to the association goes directly to that end.

NEWCOMERS LEARN OWN TONGUES

Effort Made to Check Tendency on Part of Immigrants to Abandon Their Languages Because of Illiteracy

No one would characterize the average American as a helpless person, but there are some occasions when he feels just that way. One is when he loses his way in a city of some other country, and another is when he strolls into the Italian or French district of some American city and tries to drive a bargain with the merchants there. Gestures and facial expression help a lot, but they cannot wholly take the place of a common language.

Americans who have been through such experiences realize how serious a handicap the ignorance of all modern languages save English may be sometimes.

Even if in their high school and college days they studied Italian, German and French, most of them find when put to the test in later years, that they have either forgotten nearly all they learned, or that their pronunciation is so hopeless the natives are unable to understand them.

A recent editorial in the Monitor commented upon the fact that because most Americans cannot speak any language except English, the tendency has been for immigrants to this country to make no great effort to perpetuate their native tongue after they arrive here, and Americans have been equally lax in permitting this indifference. Louis Tesson, officer d'académie, and secretary of the New England College of Languages, deplores this state of affairs and agrees with the Monitor that a change is desirable.

"This country has the best transportation system, at the lowest rates, and operated by the highest paid employees of any system in the world," said Mr. Mudge. "It would still have this if a slight increase was made in the rates of transportation. The railway stockholders of this country are made up of hundreds of thousands of all classes of citizens. They can probably take care of themselves, and it is because of fear that they will take care of themselves and leave the railways to shift for themselves, that I am disturbed regarding the railway situation.

"If private capital continues to be withheld from railway investment, as it is now doing, government ownership will be the only alternative, and while this will probably be the ultimate solution of the problem, I do not believe the country is ready for it yet. Pending the time when the people are ready, the splendid railway system which they now have should be kept intact and improved in

this teacher is trying the same methods with the teaching of English and will no doubt have at least the same success as with the French.

"Not only does the natural and rational method teach how to read in less time and more easily than one can learn by the usual methods, but it teaches the student at the same time how to write, and it always marks the correct pronunciation. This is a very important point, and one much neglected in the ordinary teaching of modern languages."

accordance with the necessities of commerce—in order that when it is taken over by the government it will not have deteriorated so that the government will have to tax the people for its rehabilitation. It may also be set down as a certainty that if there is no change in the conditions when the government does take over the railways, one of three things must happen—either the rates will be raised, wages reduced, or the deficit will have to be made up by taxation.

"Some of the laws that have been passed by the present Congress will, undoubtedly, prove beneficial, and others are probably needed, but this may be safely said, that whether we have high tariff or low tariff, an income tax collectible at the source, a change in the currency laws, or whatever else may be passed, the people of this country will go on eating, drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, as they have done in the past, in spite of what is said to be the worst currency system in the world and other similar conditions; but they cannot live comfortably unless the products of the soil are increased to correspond with the increased population and unless they have the means of preparing this produce for consumption, and the means for carrying it from originating point to the point of consumption."

These facts indicate how practical the work of the association is. Its members are not theorizing; they are actually getting something done. Their slogan is "Practical Conservation," and they know that every cent they contribute to the association goes directly to that end.

A line from Mrs. Eddy's tribute to the Bible may fitly close this slight recounting of the generous and non-sectarian quality of this book. She said: "The Bible is our sea-beaten rock. It guides the fisherman. It stands the storm. It engages the attention and enriches the being of all men" (p. 293).

For the Ladies Home Journal Mrs. Eddy outlined her idea of Christmas.

"Christmas

First Radical Stage Scenery Change in Century Near

In Japan, when a craftsman is called in to redecorate a room, he begins in a simple and most effective manner. He first takes everything out, then puts back only the efficient and the beautiful. The result seems bare at first, compared in memory with the former clutter of what-nots and mantel burdens. But soon the room proves itself sufficiently "furnished" with the simplicity that is in itself beautiful.

Signs are everywhere about us to be seen that the theater is in the dawn of a housecleaning, when all the old bric-a-brac will be tossed into the alley, and only that brought back which is found of proved efficiency.

For a decade Ellen Terry's son, Gordon Craig, was laughed at as a visionary because he proposed to refurbish the theater after the Japanese simple procedure of first clearing out the theater. The Russians were the first to stop laughing and began experiments along the same lines. Several Germans, Reinhardt being the best known, quickly evolved a modernized scheme of stage decoration based on appeal to the imagination instead of on attempted realistic representation.

Start With Empty Stage

These moderns all begin with their stage empty and dark. Then, like the Japanese, they discover the principal focal point in the space to be furnished, place the important article of furniture there, and then add the barely necessary accessories according to the painter's principle of diffusing interest. That is, they admit no heavy masses of color, no heavy pieces of furniture, no prominent lines in draperies or other appurtenances that will distract attention from the central element of the scene.

They even use drops painted in formal design, with numberless repetitions and variations of this design, thereby baffling the eye's tendency to wander from the human figures of the drama. Such background satisfies the imagination by not attempting to be realistic, but instead accentuates the atmosphere of the story, with formal symbols for the eye.

Examples of these innovations were first seen in the production of "Sunurun" in Boston two years ago. One notable scene was an exterior, showing a house in flat design before which the figures of the play paraded in a plastic procession that brought the house to its feet. Another scene showed a couch picked out of the darkness of an impenetrable space by the concentration of light upon this, the single article of furniture needed in the scene. The same effect was used in "A Thousand Years Ago," seen recently at the Shubert theater.

The finest local achievements in this new art of stage decoration have been those of Mr. Urban at the Boston opera house in his productions of "Tales of Hoffmann" and "Monna Vanna," already described at length in the music reviews of the Monitor.

Revolutionary Portals

The novelty in these productions was the use of the "portals" of the modern German stage. These portals are the most important change in stage scenery since Tom Robertson put ceilings upon the rooms he used in his comedies, thereby abolishing "flies" in interior settings. Flies in exteriors have persisted to the present day in many productions, only the more prosperous managers being able to afford panoramic back drops that enclose the whole stage scene from the proscenium arch to the horizon.

Scholars have discovered that the "portals" are really not new, but a revival or reinvention of a similar construction used on the Elizabethan stage, when they formed part of the tiring house. The modern use of the portals, however, has justified itself in abolishing the wings and providing a fixed inner proscenium within which "front" scenes may be played by dropping a curtain just back of the portal structures.

Elizabethan Speed

This use of the portals is particularly happy in the presentation of Shakespearean plays, permitting quick changes of many minor scenes. Last season Bostonians saw Shakespeare thus produced at the Castle Square, when "The Comedy of Errors" was played in two hours, and "Julius Caesar" in less than three. These settings were designed by Livingston Platt, a Boston artist. This season he is to stage "Hamlet" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in this manner for John Craig.

Mr. Platt also has made four Shakespearean productions for Miss Margaret Anglin, and when we see them later in the season at the Plymouth theater we shall have a comprehensive display of Mr. Platt's simplified adaptation of the latest tendency in stage decoration.

He makes much use of draperies in tones of natural gray, which have been found to take on the hue of any colored light thrown upon them. Again, he designs his pictorial accessories according to an economic and flexible unit plan, whereby he is able to use the same units in different combinations that will enable him to stage a play in a varied manner with comparatively few and simple materials.

Economical Art

Thus, in "A Comedy of Errors," one construction served as a pier wall and as a battlement; and two cypress trees built in simple outline, and adroitly painted were moved about so that they appeared in four vistas, yet because of the skilful way they were used to appear imaginatively rather than as realistic decorations, few in the audience were conscious that they were looking

at the same two trees through the evening.

It is not with any desire to impair the illusion those scenes had for the spectators that mention of this is made, but to award praise to Mr. Platt's successful adaptation of modern efficiency and art principles to stage decoration. The movement which he represents fore-



(Photo by Moffett Studio, New York)

DONALD BRIAN

Star of "The Marriage Market" at Hollis next week

shadows, many persons believe, the supplanting of the realistic easel painting of stage pictures, which has been in vogue in the playhouse for the past century, by a finer and simpler scenic art.

Workshop Plan

At Harvard the same work is being pursued from two angles under the general direction of Prof. George Pierce Baker, instructor of the Harvard-Radcliffe playwriting courses, English 47 and 47a. The elder organization is the Harvard Dramatic Club, now in its sixth season of production of long and short plays, two productions of full evening length being made yearly. commendable work in amateur authorship and acting has been done, and the settings have uniformly been of professional quality.

The younger activity is even more practical than can be any effort at dramatics by undergraduates, who by necessity must give a large proportion of their time to general college studies. This new idea is the "47 workshop," made up of graduates of Professor Baker's classes.

The members are preparing themselves, by cooperative laboratory methods, for professional stage careers in acting stage management and stage decoration as well as playwriting. Always Professor Baker is hard at work with them.

Working all together they prepare a production of a group of short plays or of a long play every six weeks or so that is a revelation of the possibilities of community talent.

Only last week they produced a drama of Kentucky, written by a Kentuckian, that has promise of a professional future.

The production, a most trying one in its demands for property and the handling of stage crowds, was as close to professional quality, probably, as it is possible to attain without the use of a paid company and a complete producing plant.

And all this was done by the members and their instructor out of their own resources.

Repertory a Growth

This is the right way to start is evident from the growth of the Abbey-theater movement, which began with nothing but willing hands and heads in a small room in Dublin and in a decade has nourished a national school of drama that has gained international recognition.

In Chicago it is acknowledged by workers in endowed theater societies that more creditable work has been done by the Hull house players, a group of recent immigrants, than by any of the experimental repertory companies. The Hull house players, too, have established themselves out of their own meager resources, and last year earned so much above their expenses that the company took a six weeks' trip to Great Britain and the continent.

The Chicago Theater Society is a repertory organization that started out with a "ready made" movement which lasted one season and lost \$25,000 or more. Last season this society imported the Horniman players and the Irish players for short engagements, and entertained traveling organizations that the commercial theaters would not house. More money was lost.

This year the Fine Arts theater is under the capable direction of a repertory manager imported from England with several players of English professional repertory experience. Worth while plays of a highly literary appeal are being produced. The Record-Herald says there is a weekly deficit.

Recently the Little theater of Philadelphia, supported by one woman, decided that the ready-made repertory plan was too expensive, the reported outlay in two seasons being unofficially quoted at \$100,000. Other repertory efforts of the ready-made sort could be named that have ended their activities because they had not earned a standing by growth from unpretentious beginnings.

Miss Horniman started out with money enough to run without profits for three years on the economical basis of production, she had planned. In two years her theater paid expenses. That

does not have to dodge a hurtling cup-board and a half portion palace as she zigzags to her dressing room.

Began Unpretentiously

The Dartmouth Dramatic Association

made its third production of this sea-

son this week in Webster hall, Hanover, N. H., in pursuit of its energetic new plan of changing its bill monthly.

Departing from the usual college cus-

tom of presenting one or two long

plays a year, drawn indiscriminately

from the past and present, the associa-

tion under the leadership of W. N. Wan-

ger of New York, an undergraduate, has

undertaken to present at regular monthly intervals worthy new pieces, recently

acted elsewhere and, also, to produce

from manuscript unacted plays that

are slight margin of profit on some productions to cover losses on others.

Art Made to Pay

Her bank account does not permit of

philanthropy, and she believes that

dramatic art will pay for itself, as soon

as you can let all the people in your

community know that you are offering

art.

She has succeeded because she has con-

ducted her theater on an economic basis,

putting no more money into five produc-

tions than the commercial producer puts

into one. The commercial manager

counts himself fortunate if one produc-

tion in three pays for its expenses. And

each commercial success (about one play

in seven) must pay the profit, it is es-

timated, of the one solvent play in three

and the losses on the others.

People pay money, and declare they

get their money's worth, for the per-

formances provided by the Irish players,

and the unpretentious efforts of the Hull

house and Wisconsin players. Even here

in Boston at the Elizabeth Peabody

house, residents of the neighborhood

gladly pay to see plays in Yiddish, writ-

ten and acted by the young members of

the club's own dramatic company.

Similarly at Harvard, results are

achieved on the workshop plan assuredly

point toward a college playhouse for the

cooperative study of the arts of the

theater by actual practice, a playhouse

to which persons collegiate and other-

wise will gladly pay admission, so inter-

esting does the entertainment promise

to be.

Why does not the Harvard-Radcliffe

workshop bear all the signs of being the

vigorous start of what may develop into

a college repertory theater? It has be-

gun right, for it was self-started and

is self-propelled and self-nourished. It

is making its own art, not buying it

ready made. The young workers have

something to say and they are saying it

in the language of America today.

THEATERS NEXT WEEK

Majestic—"The Great Adventure,"

comedy by Arnold Bennett; dual

week.

Park—"Stop Thief," brisk farce about

what happened to the girl at a

wedding reception; Indian

Colonial—Montgomery and Stone and

Miss Elsie Janis in "The Lady of the

Slipper," specimen dancing

extra; musical variety;

Castle Square—John Craig stock com-

pany in "Miss Pocahontas," musical

comedy, opening Tuesday evening.

Boston—"The Whip," melodramatic

spectacle; indefinite.

Plymouth—"Under Cover," detective

mystery play, opening Thursday af-

ternoon.

Matinees daily at Castle Square and

Keith's; Thursday and Saturday at

Plymouth; Wednesday, Thursday

and Saturday at others.

Hollis—Donald Brian in "The Mar-

riage Market"; indefinite.

Tremont—Miss Lina Abarbanel in

"The Red Canary"; two weeks.

NEW DRAMA AND MUSICAL PLAYS HERE NEXT WEEK

The Henry Jewett players end their en-

gagement at the Plymouth theater to-

night. Beginning Thursday with a mati-

ne and evening performance, "Under

the Toy

theater, 16 Lime street, for two per-

formances. This evening they act "Cather-

ine Parr," one of Maurice Baring's

"diminutive dramas"; "The Bishop's Com-

edy," dramatized by Mrs. Horace Martin

from Leonard Merrick's short story of

the same name, and "Mr. Sampson," a

New England dialect piece originally in

Scotch dialect. Seats may be had at the

theater

Symphony of Rachmaninoff

Work First Presented Under Max Fiedler Wins Praise of House With Karl Muck Interpreting — Harp, Flute in Solo Piece

MENDELSSOHN HEARD

Presenting Rachmaninoff's symphony No. 2 in E minor, Mozart's concerto for flute and harp and Mendelssohn's overture, "Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage," the Boston Symphony orchestra gave its ninth public rehearsal Friday afternoon. The soloists were Mr. Maguarre, the flutist and Mr. Holy, the harpist of the orchestra.

The interest of audiences in musical programs in the holiday season is lukewarm. There may be a large attendance at a concert as there was at Symphony hall when the Rachmaninoff symphony was revived and yet there will not be the same enthusiasm for the performance as earlier and later in the season. The house at this time of the year takes the orchestra as it would take an entertainer. It does not give that impartial and critical heed which is usual with it.

It is the public that reads a symphony, not the conductor. And the credit of all musical performance finally belongs to the world that listens rather than to the men who manipulate the baton and the fiddlesticks. But the custom of musical folks is to give the director of an orchestra all the praise and all the blame for results. It is the custom of that folk also to compare one conductor with another and to give preference to this or that man's readings, just as though he was really responsible for them.

Any conductor who is asked whether he or the public is the interpreter will promptly respond that he is. He is sure of it. He proves it by explaining how he makes his men play a piece according to his individual study of it; by declaring that he would never let the people who sit in the auditorium influence him in the slightest. He avers that only inferior artists ever consult the preferences of their listeners.

Thus he gets the whole question out of focus. The subtle thing we all know as the expression of the sentiment of a community through music could never be what this or that influential person or group of persons want said. It could not even be what a whole audience, even a regular subscription audience, like that of the Friday rehearsals want said.

The rehearsal audience has the responsibility of reporting back to the community how public artistic feeling gets stated at the concerts. Its individual influence is not what guides interpretation any more than the conductor's is. And its indifferent holiday mood can have no substantial effect on the situation.

To fall in with the convenient formula of criticism and to discuss the perform-



(Photo by Mishkin, New York)

MISS ELIZABETH AMSDEN

Artist who sings soprano role of Leonora in "Trovatore" night of Dec. 27.

ance of the Rachmaninoff symphony as a product of the conductor's own thinking, listeners must confess that they find the Karl Muck year 1913 behind the Max Fiedler year 1910. The new technical methods of the orchestra do not favor understanding of the Russian composer.

In 1910 the symphony in E minor was a

real picture of manners, a novel depicting the life of the men and women of modern days.

It was a glowing document of the times. In 1913 it is a study in musical mechanics.

Expert mechanical engineers say that they can go into an industrial plant where the power is on and can tell by the vibration of the floors whether the engines are running with perfect smoothness and whether the machines are giving an efficient account of all the steam or electrical energy that is being expended on them. A musical engineer entering Symphony hall on Friday afternoon could tell that every department of the orchestra was working without waste and precisely according to the layout of the notes on the pages of the book.

Is it musical interpretation, getting things in such systematic running order? Is it orchestral effect, having every bar of the music measured out correct to the millimeter? Perhaps so. Mechanical energy perfectly organized in an ideal of the period. Musical energy "organized perfectly to the demands of time and time well parallels the industrial ideal. This, too, may be defended as a document, though perhaps its name is ledger or earning sheet, instead of novel or essay.

MANAGER TRAINED AS ARTIST

Mr. Newman's Popular Orchestral Concerts Continue to Find Favor

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Robert Newman has for nearly 20 years managed the Queen's Hall orchestra. And what is almost remarkable in these days, he is a manager who has some understanding of that which he manages. Not only can he engage an artist to sing, but he can do another thing, much less easy, he can sing himself. An abysmal ignorance of the art he exploits is too often a characteristic of the average impresario. There are, of course, respected exceptions. Those who have resisted at that cheerful affair, an agent's audition, know the tragicomedy of incompetent mediocrity, on the platform, playing or singing to important ignorance sitting in the stalls.

An impresario, naturally enough, looks at art through the ticket office window and has a great belief in giving the public what the public wants, or to be more accurate, what he thinks the public wants, which is not quite the same thing. Mr. Newman, who was a professional singer before he became a manager, has always believed that the public wants good music. In London it was not quite so easy to believe that 20 years ago as it is today. There must have been many moments when Mr. Newman was tempted to doubt. Even the public itself has doubted from time to time. The attendance at the last season of the promenade concerts proved, however, that Mr. Newman was right, for it was the highest since their inauguration.

In the long record of Mr. Newman's efforts to make concert-going a habit with Londoners, there are two achievements of more than slight importance—the institution of the Sunday concert and the "promenades." Pessimistic philosophers sometimes assure the world that Progress with a capital "P" is purely an illusion—in other words, that if the sky falls we shall catch larks. But no one, not even a philosopher of the deepest pessimism, can question the advance in public opinion since the days when the "Sabbatarians" tried their hardest to stop music lovers from going to the Queen's hall on Sunday afternoons. They had no objection to music in churches, where any one might listen to the musical immorality of Jones' Te Deum in G or Robinson's anthem in F, but Bach,

FALSTAFF HAS PORTRAYAL AT ELGAR'S HAND

Shakespeare's Knight as Represented in Tone by British Composer Theme of Appreciation

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Three musical events of more than ordinary interest were crowded into as many days: the inauguration of Raymond Roze's season of opera in English at Covent Garden; the production in London of Elgar's new orchestral work "Falstaff," which received its first performance recently at the Leeds festival; the performance, at the first Philharmonic concert of the season, of Strauss' latest orchestral work, a "Festive Prélude."

The Strauss work is a piece d'occasion and its chief feature is an interesting attempt to readjust the usual balance of the orchestra. For this purpose there is a considerable augmentation of the strings (which are increased to 95 in number) and the wood wind, while the brass remains at its usual strength. In style the work is simpler and less individual than is usual with Strauss. The English critics, as a whole, received the work more warmly than did their brethren in Germany.

"Falstaff," a symphonic study with two interludes, is very generally agreed to be one of Elgar's most distinctive works. It is a musical study of the character of Falstaff—the Falstaff of the historical plays, "Henry IV," and "Henry V," not of the "Merry Wives of Windsor." In an interesting foreword Sir Edward Elgar quotes "Sir John Falstaff" as a conception hardly less complex, hardly less wonderful than that of Hamlet. He is a character made up by Shakespeare wholly of incongruities—a man at once young and old, enterprising and fat, a dupe and a wit, harmless and wicked, weak in principle and resolute by constitution, cowardly in appearance and brave in reality; a knave without malice, a liar without deceit, and a knight, a gentleman and a soldier, without either dignity, decency or honor." The work

YELLOWSTONE PHENOMENA TO BE COPIED FOR EXPOSITION

Educational Exhibit Reproducing Great Features in National Park Is Undertaking Planned as Part of Panama-Pacific Fair

SURPRISES PROMISED

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Space for an exhibit reproducing great natural phenomena of the Yellowstone National park at the Panama-Pacific Exposition has been granted to the Union Pacific railway system, the plot consisting of four acres just inside the Van Ness avenue entrance to the grounds. It is the stated aim to make this exhibition, which is to be arranged on a large scale, educational in character, realistic and attractive, and

it is promised, will be shown in all its natural beauty, throwing up vast quantities of water with clock-like regularity.

Batteries of searchlights, diffused and manipulated by methods never tried before, on so large a scale, will be brought into play, while the steam effect will be

fall naturally into four principal divisions which run on without break.

(1) Falstaff and Prince Henry.

(2) Eastcheap—Gadshill—The Boar's Head, revelry and sleep.

(3) Falstaff's March—The return through Gloucestershire—The new King—The hurried ride to London.

(4) King Henry V's progress—The repudiation of Falstaff.

Sir Edward goes on to say: "Some lines quoted from the plays are occasionally placed under the themes to indicate the feeling to be conveyed by the music; but it is not intended that the meaning of the music, often varied and intensified, shall be narrowed to a corollary of these quotations only, and this simple presentation of the composer's ideas makes no attempt to describe the manifold combinations of the themes, the contrapuntal devices and other complexities of the score." In "Falstaff" Elgar has a subject peculiarly suited to his extraordinary gift of musical portraiture. The scoring of the new work is worthy of one who is a great artist in the use of color?

Humperdinck's fairy opera, "Haensel and Gretel," with Miss Mabel Riegelman, the Chicago opera soprano, singing the role of Gretel to Boston Opera house the fifth week of the season. Verdi's "Trovatore" is to give Mme. D'Alvarez a new opportunity in the role of the gypsy mother of Manrico, the troubadour. The ballet, "Copelia," of Delibes will be presented to show what progress the opera house dancers have made under the teaching of Mr. Cecchetti and Mme. Papirello. The repertoire of the week is as follows: Monday, "Tosca," with Mme. Edvina and Messrs. Laffite and Maroux; Mr. Moranconi conducting. Wednesday, "Lucia," with Mme. Tetrazzini and Messrs. Tanlongo and Fornari; Mr. Moranconi conducting. Friday, "Samson and Delilah," with Mme. D'Alvarez and Messrs. Ferrari, Dangas, Ludikas and Mardones; Mr. Caplet conducting. Saturday afternoon, "Haensel and Gretel," with Mmes. Riegelman, Swartz, Claesens, Sharlow and Gauthier and Mr. Hidikar; Mr. Lyford conducting; followed by "Copelia," with Mmes. Amsden and D'Alvarez and Messrs. Opprezzo and Blanchard; Mr. Schiavoni conducting.

Miss Alice Nielsen is the principal soloist at the Boston Opera house concert on Sunday evening. With her appear Miss Heyman and Messrs. Mardones, Tanlongo and Fornari. Miss Nielsen will sing an aria from "Madam Butterfly" and a group of songs. The other artists will present selections from the opera repertory. The orchestra will assist.

Miss Carolina White, the Chicago opera singer, will be the principal singer at the Sunday evening concert of Dec. 28. She will sing the aria from "Louise" and a group of songs. Her associate artists will be Miss Leveroni and Messrs. Opprezzo and Mardones.

The rivers run as small rivulets of real water, the geysers spouting their boiling water and steam at regular intervals. The picture composition of "The Gardens of the Yellowstone" and "The Top of the World" have been studied from every point of the perspective and the illusions, it is promised, will be complete. The general impression of the whole will be of massiveness, beauty and comfort, impressive of the wonders of nature.

The "Master Builder at Work" will be

the theme of the lecturer, who will tell

the impressive story of the workings of

nature, in the cathedral-like Spectatorium hewn from the mountainside. As

the strains from the big organ swell, a

great rush of water is heard, the cur-

tain dissolves, and there is revealed the

Great Falls of the Yellowstone, falling

from the height and from apparently

miles and miles of distance through the

canyon and rushing on.

Production of the exhibitions is in the

hands of Frederick Thompson, who has

had experience in devising novel projects

at half a dozen expositions and in similar

undertakings and has acquired wide note

as a creator of amusement enterprises.

Under his direction 12 draftsmen are pre-

paring the working plans for the exhibi-

tion. A complete model, made to scale,

is being prepared by the artists and will

be placed on view soon.

Among the features that will be repro-

duced are the Old Faithful geyser, which

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

CHILDREN'S TOYS "GROWN UP" SIZE

Among the interesting amusement concessions to be presented on the "midway" at the Panama-Pacific exposition will be "Toyland Grown-Up," a walled city in which the buildings will be enlarged reproductions of children's toys. The concession will be presented by Frederick Thompson, who devised Luna park at Coney Island. "Toyland Grown Up" will be almost an exposition in itself, covering 12 acres and costing more than \$1,000,000. It will require more than 4,000,000 feet of lumber and its streets and canals if stretched in a row would be five miles long. The walled city will be entered by three mammoth gates; the first gate will be the Gate of Fun; the second gate will be the Gate of Fairylane, the gate of beauty; the third gate will be the entrance to the city of the Wicked King, where is held captive the doll princess; this is the Gate of Thrills. Among other features of Toyland will be Mother Hubbard's Cupboard, 60 feet in height; the Great Shoe, as large as a six-story building, and built, in part, in the form of a side-wheel steamer, since it will have huge wheels by means of which the sightseer will be raised aloft.—Nugent's Bulletin.

RIDDLE-ME-REE

Number one is in funny but not in joke, Number two is in fire but not in smoke, Number three is in paddle but not in sea, Number four is in dinner but not in tea, Number five is in ladle but not in spoon, Number six is in early but not in soon, My whole you may hear when you go to a play,

When you've guessed what my name is I want you to say.

—Children's Magazine.

BEST COURSE TO FOLLOW IN PRACTICAL DEBATING

The rules for conducting a school or college debate may vary to suit the needs of each occasion.

The affirmative side always opens the debate, and has the privilege of closing it; that is, of making the last rebuttal. Speakers for the affirmative and the negative side alternate during the direct speeches. If the affirmative chooses to close the debate, a member of the negative team makes the first rebuttal. In making the rebuttals, it is not necessary that the members of each team speak in the same order in which they made direct speeches. A judge, or a committee of judges, is chosen by the two teams.

The number of debaters who are to speak on each side is a matter to be arranged between the two teams. Three speakers for each side, is a convenient number. The time allowed to each speaker is also matter for arrangement. Generally, 10 or 12 minutes are allowed for the direct speeches, and three or five minutes for the rebuttals.

In choosing a subject for debate, the first effort should be to find a question upon which actual proof can be brought to bear. An example of a suitable question is, "Resolved, That the ownership and operation by the United States government of all steam railroads engaged in interstate commerce would be for the best interests of the people of the United States." The opposing sides agree that the constitutionality of the act shall not be discussed. The working outline for the negative side may then take some such form as this:

I. Introduction. A—Opponents must prove beyond doubt that the proposed system would be better than the present well-tried policy.

II. Body. A—No change should be made in the present system—first, because our present freight rate is already the lowest in the world; second, because our passenger service is superior to any other in the world; third, because average mileage rates—combined freight and passenger—are already so low, and dividends so small, that rates could not be lowered under government ownership; fourth, because of the failure of government ownerships in other countries to equal the efficiency of private ownership in the United States; fifth, because it would not be wise to substitute a mere experiment for a well-tried and successful policy.

Suppose the above arguments are those upon which you have decided to build your debate. You must then group all your arguments and proofs under the different heads that they will best support. Prepare yourself well, so that you can deliver your speech smoothly. You should, of course, present the strongest points you can muster at the end.

It is often an excellent plan to make the outline a part of the finished debate. This you can do by orally numbering and stating each point before you try to prove it. For example:

"We, of the negative, contend that no change should be made in our present system of operating railroads. First, because our present freight rates are already the lowest in the world. In Germany, where the government operates the railroads—and so proceed to your statistics and other arguments. In like manner take up the other points, and conclude the whole debate with a brief summary of your arguments."

Rebuttal is always a very important part of debate. Since it consists in making a direct reply to something that an opponent has just said, it must necessarily be prompt.

When you disagree with any point made by your opponent, jot down a few words in the line of reply. Make your reply as concise as you can.—Youths Companion.

Decide what points in your argument you need to prove, then classify your matter with reference to those points. It is a good plan always to note exactly where you find different items of information. In the case of statistics, especially, you must be able to give your authority.

Upon the pains you take in gathering the material your success as a debater will largely depend.

When you have gathered your material and classified it, you are ready to begin the writing.

Clearness is the first requisite. Your aim is to convince your audience of the

CAMERA CONTEST



Children playing in arboretum at the Canadian capital

TOMATOES PUT IN CANDY FORM

Cook and strain ripe tomatoes. If canned tomato is used it must be drained, cooked and strained. Make a syrup of half a cupful of this strained tomato and one cupful of sugar. Cook to 230 degrees Fahrenheit. Pour this syrup over three cupfuls of sugar moistened with a quarter of a cupful of water. Stir, add one cupful of water and cook to 240 degrees. Remove from the fire and add three tablespoonsfuls of gelatin dissolved in one cupful of water. Mix and strain. With a wooden paddle beat the mass until it becomes foamy and white, then gradually add the beaten whites of two eggs, and continue beating until it is stringy and almost set. Sift over one tablespoonful of cornstarch, stir well, and pour on a slab of marble previously dusted with confectioner's sugar. Let dry for 12 hours and cut in squares. If the marshmallow is to be eaten plain, roll it in confectioner's sugar, or in starch sugar made of one part of cornstarch and two parts of sugar. It may be dipped in crystal syrup and rolled in granulated coconut, or coated with chocolate.—Ladies Home Journal.

OREGON SCHOOL CHILDREN TO TAKE UP ROAD BUILDING



ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK

brown-tail moths, plum curculio, army worm, and chinch bug. In fact, no bird has a better record.

DOLL'S FURNITURE

A set of doll's furniture may be made with corks covered with silk scraps. Choose the size cork desired, cut in proper shape and cover for chair seats. Thrust glass-headed pins well into the corks for legs. Wind these with floss and fasten. To form the backs, says McCall's magazine, put in firmly a row of plain pins. With a heavy needle carry floss through cork from bottom, and weave in and out around pins until filled. Then pass through cork again, and fasten on under side. For the table, fasten corks together with pins and stain any color.

Road building as a course of study in rural schools is to be tried in a district of Lane county, Ore., and a woman is to direct the work. The plan was originated by Miss Goldie Van Bibber, school supervisor of the district.

Actual road building is the laboratory work which will accompany this course. The children of each school will build and maintain during the approaching rainy season a strip of country road near the school building. The school whose road stands and is found in the best condition when winter comes will be the winner of a contest for which two silver cups have been offered as prizes.

"I was afraid that the county courts might not allow me to experiment on the roads, but it has even authorized the supervisors to furnish rock or gravel, handle powder, and do the work that children could not do alone," said Miss Van Bibber, who made a 60-mile stage trip to present her plans.

The county court saw in the scheme of Miss Van Bibber a plan to establish the fundamentals of good road building in a new generation and at the same time interest the present generation in the principles of drainage and highway construction, which the children learn at school. It has entered into the plan with enthusiasm.

Miss Van Bibber has jurisdiction over 700 square miles, extending into Lincoln, Lane and Douglas counties. All the year, however, that the commercial interests have realized that in the oil obtained by pressing copra, the dried "meat" of the coconut, there is not only a very cheap source of vegetable fats—but tallow and oils—but several kinds of wholesome food as well.

The coconut as a crop plant stands in a class by itself; there is really no feature about it which can be called difficult for even the inexperienced planter; in fact, there are few tropical crops which require less skill, capital, or attention, or whose gross culture is less expensive. The number of coconut trees in the world's plantations is estimated at above 300,000,000. If all the coconut trees of the world gave 40 nuts apiece, we would have the tremendous crop of 10,000,000,000 nuts per year, or well over 300 nuts per second—which, if laid end to end, would form a line reaching around the earth 90 times, making a belt some

20 meters (65 feet) wide for a boulevard over land and sea.

When thoroughly ripe, the nuts will fall of their own accord, sometimes singly, sometimes in whole bunches. The common method in the Philippines is picking, either by means of a bamboo pole bearing a knife at the tip, or by a short knife in the hands of a laborer who climbs the trunk. The Filipino pickers do not use an ankle ring nor waist rope (as do those of some other countries) to assist in climbing the trunk; skill in using the old leaf scars for footholds enables these pickers to walk up a tall trunk in less than a minute; the small diameter of most Philippine coconuts facilitates this simple method; the huge boles of western Puerto Rico, sometimes nearly a meter in diameter (thrice that of the ordinary palm here), could not be managed thus.

Ceylon has some 60,000,000 trees and it appears there is an almost unbelievably large number (some 1,500,000 per day) of coconuts used as food by the peoples of that island.

HOW THEY MADE AN ALPHABET MAN

Audrey had been showing Mary the ABC book until they both were tired of it. There would be at least half an hour longer before mother would come home, and Audrey tried hard to think of some other amusement to fill the time. Suddenly she clapped her hands, "I know what we'll do!" she said. "We'll make an alphabet man!"

She took paper and a pencil and the two heads bobbed together over the picture she drew.

"First, we'll make a big O for his body," Audrey said, "and a small o for his head. We'll join him with a wide letter H for a neck, and the crosspieces will look like his collar. Two long capital T's will do for his legs, and two big L's will make his arms."

"Now two little o's for his eyes," proposed Mary.

"Yes, that would do nicely, but first let's try two broad flat D's. That would make him roll his eyes to one side in such a funny way. Now what shall we have for a nose?" I guess we shall have to use an I."

"Wouldn't a V upside down be better?" asked Mary.

"Of course! Why didn't I think of that?" cried Audrey. "Now for his mouth! A broad low U will give him just the happiest kind of a smile. What shall we have for his ear?"

"Only one shows, and a C will be just the shape for that. And some straggling S's and J's will make his hair."

"Let's put some O's down the front for buttons, and then he'll be all done," said Mary.

After making the buttons, they gazed at the alphabet man with the greatest satisfaction.

Then Mary drew one.

"I wonder if you can draw one, too—Child's Hour."

HOLIDAY CAKES FOR LITTLE FOLKS

Little cakes that will please the children and that are appropriate for serving at a children's party or at any time during the holiday season are made as follows:

One half cupful of butter, one quarter cupful of granulated sugar, one quarter cupful of powdered sugar, two tablespoonfuls of boiling water, two eggs, half cupful of cold water, 1 1/4 cupfuls of pastry flour, 1 1/2 teaspoonsfuls of baking powder, a few grains of salt, one teaspoonful of vanilla.

Cream the butter; add the sugar and blend both together; add the powdered sugar and beat in the boiling water. After giving the mixture a thorough beating, add the well-beaten eggs. Add the flour, baking powder, salt, vanilla and cold water alternately. Bake the cakes in little patty pans or muffin pans. As soon as done remove from the tins and cool on a flat surface. For chocolate cakes add three tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate to the above recipe. For cocoanut cakes omit the chocolate and add three tablespoonfuls of grated coconut.

Where did he get it?

French speaking American bought some fruit in a little store in the Latin Quarter. She transacted the business in French, with a girl about 12 years of age. As she turned to leave the store, the child looked proudly into her face and said, "I speak English, lady."

Where did she get it?

A French boy of 12 years whom I knew, the son of a concierge and a pupil at the Commune, wrote simple English perfectly and engaged in a question-and-answer form of conversation with me, apparently without effort. He and his parents told me that he had no intercourse with English-speaking people save in a casual way, as he had met, from time to time, Anglo-Saxon lodgers in the house.

Where did he get it?

In the grammar school, the Commune.

In France a practical knowledge of English is considered necessary in the business life of the people, and English is a study finds its place early in the school course.

PALINDROMES IN ALL THE ANSWERS

Originally the term "palindrome" seems to have been applied mainly to sentences that read the same from left to right and from right to left, says the Woman's Home Companion. As a matter of fact, it is very difficult to construct palindrome sentences in English. One of the very few extant examples is Adam's famous introduction of himself: "Madam, I'm Adam."

Each of the following sentences is answered by a palindrome word.

1. Dean Swift often speaks of an empress whose name,

Read backward or forward is always the same.

2. The mother of men was a lady whose name,

Read forward or backward is always the same.

3. And Cain took a wife in his exile whose name,

Read backward or forward is always the same.

4. And of female recluses we know that the name,

Read backward or forward is always the same.

5. When you speak to a lady, you'll find that the name,

Read backward or forward is always the same.

6. When a child, you were dressed in a garment whose name,

Read backward or forward, is always the same.

7. Then, too, you were fed on a diet whose name,

Read backward or forward is always the same.

8. You may travel abroad in a carriage whose name,

Read backward or forward is always the same.

9. You may pass o'er a flat piece of country whose name,

Read backward or forward is always the same.

10. When the lamb trots about it's a creature whose name,

Read backward or forward is always the same.

11. You may go out and walk at an hour whose name,

Read backward or forward is always the same.

12. You may ride at a time, that is later, whose name,

Read backward or forward is always the same.

Answers to palindromes: 1. Anna. 2. Eve. 3. Ada. 4. Nun. 5. Madam. 6. Bib. 7. Pap. 8. Gig. 9. Level. 10. Ewe. 11. Noon. 12. Eve.

YOUNG ABROAD LEARN ENGLISH

There is a growing insistence that the study of various languages shall have a place in the grammar school, and arguments in its favor are strong, says the Boston Teachers News Letter.

The young child acquires a language much more easily than one of mature years, and valuable time will be saved to the student if he can be introduced to a language at an early age. He will then fall naturally and happily into forms and idioms and will approach the more serious work of the high school with an enthusiasm born of familiarity.

Americans visiting Europe are struck by the knowledge of English shown by the average European. Struggling at a shop counter to drive a bargain in book-learned phrases of high school days, they are surprised when the politely smiling clerk comes to their rescue with real home English.

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Plan Seeks Advance of Farmers' Rural Credit Bank

Uniform Cooperation Policy to Make Agricultural Loans Easy for All New England and Action Toward Drafting a Bill for Massachusetts Are Projected

Plans are under way for a state bank to meet the financial needs of the farmers of Massachusetts. This is the chief subject of a conference of the New England members of the American commission on agricultural organization and rural credit that visited Europe last summer, called at the State House on Dec. 30 and 31.

The two-day conference will discuss the development of a uniform credit and cooperation policy for all New England. It is hoped that definite action will be taken at this meeting approving a form of bill to be presented to the next Legislature, authorizing the establishment of a state bank to extend credit to the farmers through the issuance of bonds on a cooperative basis.

Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, is sponsor for the movement to establish a state institution. He is thoroughly familiar with the banking systems of Europe but says that modification of some of their features must be made to adapt them to this country.

The loans to the farmers would be at comparably low rates and would be arranged so as to be amortized within a short time. Money would be available at all times. The farmer would be given a certain amount of bonds that would be sold in the open market by the bank so that the farmer would not be obliged to look for purchasers or enter the market himself.

To the agricultural activities of this state it is said such a plan would mean an increase in the acreage under cultivation and an advance in the produce. There are 2,000,000 acres of waste lands in this state, according to Mr. Wheeler,

that could be brought under cultivation and made as productive as any in the commonwealth with no fear of overproduction, as over one half of the produce consumed in Massachusetts comes from outside sources.

Representatives of the six New England states will speak on the conditions and needs relating to rural credit and cooperation in New England during the conference. The meetings will be held on Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday forenoon in the room of the state board of agriculture.

Organization will open the first session. Secretary Wheeler will explain in a 15-minute talk what the purpose of the New England section is and will follow by J. Lewis Ellsworth, former secretary of the state board of agriculture and delegate appointed by Governor Foss to the American commission, for a talk on rural credit and cooperation abroad.

The American commission and its recommendations will be taken up by Edward M. Chapman concluding with a discussion. Harry Smith will report for Maine; Daniel W. Badger for New Hampshire and Elbert S. Brigham for Vermont on the conditions and needs in those states.

Prof. W. D. Hurd will open the session on Wednesday by telling of the needs of Massachusetts and will be followed by Dr. Howard Edwards for Rhode Island and Walter Learned for Connecticut. After discussion of the phases disclosed in these reports Dr. Alexander E. Cance will explain "What Is a Cooperative Society?" Then S. D. Hannah of New York city will present recommendations for a rural credit policy for New England, dwelling especially on short time credit.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WAKEFIELD

Good Will Releah Lodge, I. O. O. F., has elected: Noble grand, Mrs. Jennie B. Willey; vice-grand, Mrs. Mabel S. Boothby; recording secretary, Mrs. Lizzie A. Lucas; treasurer, Mrs. Lizzie S. Howard; trustee, Mrs. Emma D. Skinner.

The selectmen have called a special town meeting for Jan. 5, to make appropriations to carry town departments along from the first of the year until the annual town meeting in March and to act on the report of the board of health on the proposal to establish a system of garbage collection.

H. M. Warren camp, S. of V., has elected: Commander, Joseph W. Fuller; senior vice-commander, Irvin R. Phipps; junior vice-commander, Harry E. Whitford; secretary, Arthur E. Parks; treasurer, John A. Baxter; camp council, C. H. Eldredge, J. H. Draper, W. E. Packard.

HALIFAX

Halifax grange has elected: Master, William B. Wood; overseer, David L. Anderson; lecturer, Clarence E. Devitt; Steward, Chester Waterman; assistant steward, Nathaniel S. Guntill; lady assistant steward, Maud Estes; chaplain, Lavinia M. Estes; treasurer, Edward H. Vaughan; secretary, Elsie M. Anderson; gatekeeper, Charles D. Cunningham; cores, Josephine Cunningham; pomona, Andrena Edgar; flora, Nettie F. Thomas; executive committee for three years, Harry Harding; for one year to fill vacancy, Charles F. Tewksbury.

MELROSE

An entertainment was given at the Highland Club last evening.

Mrs. Frank A. Stone gave an address at the meeting of the W. C. T. U. yesterday afternoon on the work of the association to defeat granting of pony express license.

NEWBURYPORT

A children's entertainment was given at Trinity church this afternoon with a stereopticon address and musical program.

MARYND

At its annual meeting Assabet council, Royal Arcanum, elected: Regent, William H. Gutteridge; vice-regent, Jesse Sims; past regent, Dr. Daniel Goodenow; secretary, George Hart; collector, Fred Axford; treasurer, P. J. Sullivan; chaplain, Edward Henderson; guide, Orin S. Fowler; warden, Thomas Sweeney; sentry, George Murphy; trustees, Thomas Deane, James R. Bent and Emmanuel Taylor.

EAST DEDHAM

The Mill Village Old Home Association has elected: President, Owen J. Reynolds; vice-presidents, John N. McKerry and John A. Hirsch; treasurer, John F. Baggett; financial secretary, Thomas J. Ratchford; sergeant-at-arms, John J. Close; secretary, P. F. Mukern; auditors, Edward J. Keelan, Thomas Finnerty and William H. Gleason; trustees, William H. Clements, Charles H. Winsham, Philip Carlon, Thomas Waldrum and Peter J. Keegan.

MEDFORD

The Hillsides Men's Club has elected: President, Elmer C. Drown; vice-president, Walter E. Bacon; secretary, Fred W. McGowan; treasurer, Charles A. Clark.

CHELSEA

Young Men's Hebrew Association will hold a competitive walk Sunday morning. Members of the Jewish Forum will hold a meeting Sunday afternoon in the synagogue at the junction of Everett avenue and Elm street.

HANSON

The Ladies Missionary Auxiliary of the Congregational church has elected: President, Mrs. Lydia Martin; vice-president, Mrs. S. K. Darlington; secretary, Miss Eva W. Drew; treasurer, Mrs. Emma Severance; superintendent of Y. P. S. C. E., Miss M. A. Carr; chairman of the social committee, Mrs. William Estes.

Hanson grange, No. 200, P. of H., has elected: Master, Arthur Gadd; overseer, Gilbert Hammond; lecturer, Dr. A. W. Gorham; steward, Samuel Wood; assistant steward, Stephen Hiatt; chaplain, Emily S. Blount; treasurer, Edward Moulton; secretary, Nas S. Harley; gatekeeper, William Chisholm; cores, Mary St. George; pomona, Marcia Soule; flora, Benwie Stetson; lady assistant steward, Emily Baker; executive committee for three years, Edmund Benson. The installation will take place on the first meeting in January with State Master E. E. Chapman in charge.

PEMBROKE

The Bryantville fire department elected: Foreman, Arthur C. Donnell; first assistant foreman, H. A. Gorham; second assistant, G. A. Turner; clerk, Ernest Blume; financial secretary, Dr. J. S. Chase; treasurer, Harry S. Damon; standing committee, H. A. Gorham, C. L. Vosmus and John Pelanzo.

At the annual meeting of Joseph E. Simmons post, W. R. C., these officers were elected: President, Carrie Young; senior vice-president, Mary Howe; junior vice-president, Mabel Simpson; treasurer, Jennie E. L. Estes; chaplain, Lilla Bacon; secretary, Florence Carter; conductor; Sarah Howard; delegates to state convention, Nellie Chandler; alternate Abbie Cates.

NEEDHAM

The selectmen have fixed the special town meeting for Jan. 14 and will close the warrant on Dec. 31.

The Needham military band has incorporated with these officers: President, George M. Pond; clerk, William A. Parks; treasurer, Carl E. Nelson; executive committee, the above officers with Stanley M. Hollis and Allston R. Bowens; permanent trustees, Edmund G. Pond, Charles E. Stanwood, John B. Walker, Horace A. Carter, John L. Twigg.

Wistaria chapter, O. E. S., will hold its annual meeting Monday evening.

MALDEN

Plans for a branch of the Board of Trade to be known as the Maplewood Merchants Association are being considered.

The membership of the Malden Club has reached 176 with about a dozen applications filed. The membership limit is 250, which the club plans to reach, representative Alvin E. Bliss is the new president.

Malden, Melrose and Security of Reading lodges of Odd Fellows are to hold a minstrel show in January with a chorus of 75 voices.

ARLINGTON

A play, entitled "Lady Betty," written by Erastus Osgood, was presented in the chapel of the First Unitarian church last evening for the benefit of the Pond home.

ABINGTON

Class '13 of the high school will hold a reunion in Standish hall next Friday.

PRESS OF EAST AND WEST CONTRASTED

Former Said to Display General and International News Unduly While Latter Gives Local and National Matters Chief Prominence

VIEWPOINTS DIFFER ON THE SITUATION

To the traveler sojourning briefly in different parts of the United States the newspapers of the various cities seem much alike. The latest reports on the Mexican situation, the news about the tariff bill in Washington, the meetings of the local chamber of commerce and the current aspect of state politics are as duly displayed in one as in the other.

But the eastern man who takes up his residence in the West, according to Arthur E. Bostwick, former New York librarian, soon discovers that a certain difference marks the daily journals of these two sections of the country. The eastern papers, he points out in his book, "The Different West," are inclined to give more room on their pages to news of national import, while local items are often subject to abbreviation. In the West, on the other hand, he finds, local events loom larger on the printed page and the reader who would know what is going on in other cities than his own must look to the papers of the East.

That both these types of newspapers have their advantages and disadvantages, however, is expressed by Mr. Bostwick.

Taking as example a large New York daily, he points out that such a newspaper, covering the activities of nearly 5,000,000 in its own city, is compelled to cut its local items pretty short.

To induce the New York papers to notice a local event or occurrence it must be of importance to make it rank as news outside of New York. For this reason the New Yorker can know but little of what is going on in his own city.

It is the result of just such a situation that the purely local news matter in that city must be cared for by small papers of the rural press type. Harlem, Washington Heights, Tremont, old "Greenwich Village," and a dozen or more other boroughs of New York have these papers, for the most part published weekly and having a circulation confined to their own section of the metropolis. But in the great western cities, the papers print large quantities of local news. Local atmosphere permeates their pages, local portraits are published on the slightest excuse, and every institution in the city from the public library to the art museum is as much of a daily assignment as is the police court.

"I am not trying to underrate New York city as a news producer. It does very well, as far as it goes. Jersey City, Newark, New Haven, Hartford, Providence, Springfield, Boston and Philadelphia are more or less infatuated by the New York news output, but it does not absolutely enthrall Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, St. Louis, Chicago or Kansas City, communities in that part of the country which Mr. Bostwick has chosen to designate as the 'West.' The great newspapers of these and of all other western cities give New York news a fair share of their space—they give some New York news a great deal more space and display and circulation than it ought to have—but they reserve a fair share also for news from other quarters and about other places.

"The leading newspapers of the West print all the important news of the country and of the world. Like eastern newspapers, they are served by the great news collecting and news distributing associations. They buy European news syndicated in New York. Some of them have their own European service. They maintain news bureaus and correspondents in Washington, New York and other eastern cities. In addition, they cover the West, the Northwest, the Southwest and the South, and not merely a section, as is the custom in the East. An eastern man in any western city of consequence will find in its dailies news of interest from all parts of the East; a western man in the East will have to content, so far as the New York news is concerned, and as a rule, with news of the East. I regret to say it, but it seems to me that the East is very largely wrapped up in itself. It does not seem to see, or comprehend, the country that lies beyond the narrow colonial strip that was once, but has long since ceased to be the whole nation.

But the daily that sees the real continental values—is this the paper that should be more in evidence, according to the publicists who would have the United States become really a nation. And this is apparently the conclusion of Mr. Bostwick when he says:

"We have not got away yet from the attitude of the revolutionary war when the colonies were practically a loose group of allied foreign countries, when the Baltimore dandies in the Maryland regiments sneered at the Vermont backwoods, and the Massachusetts militia, and everybody went home when he pleased and obeyed orders when he was good and ready."

A western newspaper man sojourning in the East was asked to comment on Mr. Bostwick's views, especially with reference to the difference between western and eastern newspapers. Responding, the westerner said: "Mr. Bostwick, it should be noted carefully, is but newly transplanted in the West. He acknowledges this at the outset when he assures the reader that he assumes to give scarcely more than first impressions and prejudices, and these practically disqualify him from seeing the West rightly. He will shed them after a while, and, like thousands of eastern men who have preceded him, he will then wonder how he ever permitted them to influence him."

"Although born in Connecticut, Mr. Bostwick is to all intents and purposes

by the former, in my opinion. With one notable exception, newspapers published in the East are not adequately reporting development, construction, public and private enterprise—progress—in the empire that lies beyond the Atlantic coast range, although they seem to have unlimited space for news that is trivial, or worse in their own so-called territory.

Some of these newspapers, otherwise able and cleverly edited and conducted, are missing a splendid opportunity to break through local and sectional lines and to become as continental in thought and treatment of American news as Mr. Bostwick could wish even the smaller newspapers of the middle West to be."

MALDEN WOMEN UNITE TO PROMOTE CIVIC INTERESTS

For the promotion of civic betterment in Malden a society has been formed by the women of the city known as the Malden Civic League. A committee will report a constitution and bylaws at the January meeting. The society was formed at the residence of former Mayor George H. Fall.

Officers are: President, Mrs. Ralph M. Kirkland; first vice-president, Miss Emma L. Fall, who was recently elected to the Malden school board; second vice-president, Mrs. E. F. Wellington; corresponding secretary, Miss E. L. Decatur; treasurer, Mrs. George M. Chisholm; treasurer, Mrs. Henry H. Hammond, president of the New Century Club. An executive board of 12 members was elected consisting of Mrs. Henry W. Upham, Mrs. H. J. Andrews, Mrs. E. Robert Reidel, Mrs. G. T. Bradbury, Mrs. George B. Murray, Mrs. Albert L. Decatur, Mrs. Samuel Hoberman, Mrs. Frederic Beebe, Mrs. Tempey Morse, Mrs. C. W. Clark, Miss Ethel Rich, Miss Ella Howard and Miss Adeline Phillips.

SITE SEEKER TO SEE WHOLE CITY AT SINGLE GLANCE

A New York man, having resided in the chief city of that state and been identified with the thought of the latter long enough to become thoroughly imbued with it. Need I say to any well informed newspaper man outside of New York that a prevalent New York idea of continental and world news is news having its origin in and concerning New York? I find Mr. Bostwick saying that because of the display of national and international news in their columns, a man who reads the New York and Boston newspapers is encouraged in the idea that he is living in a great nation and is a citizen of the world?

I have been a pretty regular and careful observer of those newspapers for some time, and I am constrained to say that I find nothing in them to bear this statement out.

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NEBRASKA FIRST AMONG STATES IN PUMICE OUTPUT

WASHINGTON—Nebraska has been termed "the state without a mine," and possibly within the strict interpretation of what constitutes a mine this statement may be true. The state, however, contributes to the total mineral production of the United States in the utilization of its clay deposits, the digging of sand and gravel, the quarrying of stone, the marketing of mineral waters, the manufacture of sand-like brick, and the output of volcanic ash or pumice.

In the production of pumice Nebraska ranks first among the states, with almost complete monopoly of the production, according to E. W. Parker, of the United States geological survey, less than 1 per cent of the total output of pumice coming from other states. More than half of the total mineral production of the state is obtained from the clay pits, which in 1912 furnished products valued at \$805,398 out of a total of \$1,490,582.

WAKEFIELD HIGH GETS OUT INITIAL ISSUE OF PAPER

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Copies of the first issue of the Wakefield High School Debater, edited by the pupils, met with rapid sales yesterday afternoon. The Debater contains 32 pages and among the contributors of original articles and school news are Manson Dillaway, Bartholomew Clines, Ruth Eaton, Irene Lawrence, Louise Sheldon, Hildur L. Carlson, Alice Brown, Stanley W. Collier, Ruth W. Boardman, Alexander Williams, Marion Glidden, Gladys Watson, Margaret Clarke, Evelyn Donnelly, Paul Guillow, Louise Heath and Roy Luken.

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This company has been in business 38 years and has never lost a cent of principal or interest for a client.

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fifty years of building
up an organization for
doing every kind of
ROOFING

that we are known to our hundreds
of customers as
BOSTON'S BEST ROOFERS

Let us quote you on any kind
of roof, granular shingle, slate or
metal, or on a repair job, as we
prove our right to your reputation.

Don't wait till you **HAVE** to come.

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SINGLE HOUSE in a desirable neighbor hood, with a show place of hall, electric lights, open plumbing, gas and coal ranges, piazza, etc., and about 7000 sq. ft. of land; slightly location; splendid place for a home or office if desired.
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Slate, Gravel and Metal Roofing
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Special attention given to repairs of
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Modern houses of concrete or brick
For Sale and To Rent.
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6-APARTMENT house, 18 and 21 Moser-
Derby, detached residence, gold for
\$10,000; in good repair; income for
\$1128; for quick sale, price \$8500; will
take back mortgage for \$5000. Apply J.
B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont St., Boston.

We solicit the care and management of
properties in Boston and surrounding
districts. We have a large number of
properties, a specialty, 25 years' experience.
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St., Roxbury.

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sold or leased. Trust Funds for Mort-
gage. 95 MILK STREET.

AUBURNDALE—4-room houses, 6000
ft. corner lot; large piazza, furnace, gas
and coal ranges; in good locality and re-
pair; min. to steam and electrics; \$3800;
easy terms. L. C. JAMES, Wellesley 52-W.

Do you desire to sell your prop-
erty? If so, for same reason as
satisfactory results, list your property
with an active broker. See S. W. KEENE
& SON, 300 Warren St., Roxbury. Tel.
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**MRS. BENTON TELLS
OF SO. AMERICA**

Mrs. Everett C. Benton entertained the
members of the Vermont Association of
Boston and the Daughters of Vermont
at the Copley Plaza last night with an
interesting illustrated talk on a trip to
Panama, several countries in South
America and across that continent, which
she took last spring with Colonel Benton
and two of their children. Nearly a hundred
lantern slides made from photo-
graphs taken by Mrs. Benton were
shown, including views of the Panama
canal and many South American cities.
The pictures of the Andes were especially
striking and beautiful. The speaker
described a reception by the President
of Peru and other official courtesies, and
gave interesting points on customs and
laws in the southern republics.

At the conclusion of her address Mrs.
Benton was presented with an enormous
basket of roses by the Vermont Asso-
ciation.

Dancing, a whist party and a buffet
luncheon followed.

**LYNN ANNOUNCES
WATCH NIGHT PLAN**

LYNN, Mass.—Details of the municipal
watch-night celebration to be held on
the common New Year's eve were given
out Friday at a meeting of the bureau
of civic affairs of the Lynn Chamber
of Commerce. About 1000 electric light
bulbs are to be installed on special poles;
American flags will fly from various sec-
tions of the parkway; two bands and a
chorus of 300 voices will supply con-
certs; church bells will be rung; an elec-
trically-lighted sign will wish every one
"A Happy New Year." Seymour J. Wat-
son was elected chairman of the com-
mittee in charge.

**LOT 73 BY 100 IN
N.Y. BRINGS \$2,250,000**

NEW YORK—A new record price for
New York city land is established in a
transaction just recorded for a plot 73x
100 feet, located at Fifth avenue and
Forty-second street. The price was \$2,-
250,000, which is equivalent to \$307 a
square foot.

STREET'S NAME UNCHANGED

WORCESTER, Mass.—Main street's
name will not be changed. The joint
standing committee has decided that
Main street is good enough, and will
make that recommendation to the city
council Monday night.

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REAL ESTATE—SOUTH CAROLINA

FOR SALE
7500 ACRES GOOD FARMING LANDS
located near to east coast of South
Carolina, within 4 miles both Southern R.
R. and the main line of Atlantic Coast Line.
The lands are arable, and will
produce one half of corn, and 40 to 60
bushels of corn per acre, besides will
produce all kinds of vegetables; good
water, and fine soil for stock farm; good
shipping facilities; terms: cash payment,
balance yearly payments for 5 years. For
further information address MRS. C. G.
MERRILL, 914 W. 20th st., Minneapolis,
Minn.

REAL ESTATE—NORTH DAKOTA

FOR SALE—160 acres of land, in Steele
County, North Dakota; 40 acres pasture,
10-acre grove of trees, balance un-
cultivated, timbered, containing fine
townsite, fine chance for stock farm; good
shipping facilities; terms: cash payment,
balance yearly payments for 5 years. For
further information address MRS. C. G.
MERRILL, 914 W. 20th st., Minneapolis,
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ORANGE GROVES Listed for Sale.
Large, well-constructed, commanding
location, with the undersigned, Eastern
capitalists carefully managed. Winter
home a specialty. Address CLIFTON E.
SANBORN, Redlands, Cal.

REAL ESTATE—MARYLAND

FOR SALE—Convenience for Los Angeles
proprietor, detached residence, modern, elec-
tric, hot water, 2 baths; 6 rooms, front,
side and rear yards and porches. Address
2217 Maryland ave., Baltimore, Md.

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application. **MONEY TO ADVANCE**—
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Minn.

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APARTMENTS FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY
for rent, furnished, unfurnished, to library,
living room, 2 or 3 bedrooms, bath, kitchenette,
furnished and with bedding; modern conveniences.
Address MONITOR, 1713 Sansom st., Philadelphia, Pa.

ROOMS

BROOKLINE—Rooms, 9-11 Beacon St., Brookline,
Mass., for rent, furnished, unfurnished, to library,
living room, 2 or 3 bedrooms, bath, kitchenette,
furnished and with bedding; modern conveniences.
Address MONITOR, 1713 Sansom st., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOUSES TO LET

FLORIDA—Rent, 4 room furn. cottage,
inclosed veranda, water, lovely location, \$90
month. Box 14, Altamonte Springs, Fla.

HOUSES TO LET

BERMUDA—Furnished, commanding location,
overlooking Hamilton Harbour and ocean;
lawns, gardens, fern house, and well
equipped studio. Address W. T. JAMES & CO.,
Hamilton, Bermuda.

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FACTORY GIRLS. girls, \$8. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2000.

FACTORY GIRLS. wrapping and dipping chocolates; in Somerville; piece work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2000.

CHAFEUR. neat looking woman to do washing and housework, without cooking; small family; references required. MISS M. W. FITZKE, Adams st., Milton, Mass. Tel. Ox. 2000.

CHAFEUR. experienced on job-work in Brookline. \$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2000.

COOK. good housewife; woman wanted; no laundry work; dining room and kitchen to care for; wages \$8; very pleasant place. MISS MARION PORTER JAMES, 970 Beacon st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2000.

EXPERIENCED. lady stenographer wanted for Newton Center; Oliver typewriter; salary: \$12-\$15. OLIVER TYPE-WRITER CO., 146 Congress st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2000.

EXPERIENCED WOMAN. wanted on farm for work; apply to owner on name of your experience. RUSSELL FOX CO., Chelmsford, Mass. Tel. Ox. 2000.

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CHAF

Real Estate Market T Wharf Activities Sailings

An interesting deal in South Boston real estate has just been consummated through the purchase by Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington of an estate owned by John J. Collins, numbered 416 and 418 West Broadway, corner of F street, consisting of a three-story brick mercantile building and 6910 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$60,000, of which \$32,500 applies on the land.

Property located at 321-323 Harrison Avenue, corner of Lovering place, South End, belonging to Fannie R. Ginsburg, has been sold to Rebecca Bikofsky. It consists of a four-story brick building and 1300 square feet of land. Taxed together for \$13,700; land value being \$7500.

West End property located 239 Chambers street, between Brighton and Auburn streets, has just been transferred by the owner, Fannie Rosenberg, to Abram Brilliant. There is a three-story and basement brick house standing on 810 square feet of land, valued by the assessors at \$6700, including land taxed for \$2200.

BRIGHTON ESTATE SOLD

Three frame buildings owned by the Willey Savings Bank at 23 to 33 New Castle road, near Faneuil street, have been sold to Herbert M. Hunter. There is a land area of 15,900 square feet taxed for \$2100 also included in the \$14,100 assessment.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have taken title to several parcels of real estate owned by John J. Collins, and located as follows:

A two-family frame dwelling No. 37 Woleott street, Dorchester, together with 4432 square feet of land, assessed for \$6700 including land value of \$1600.

Also a two-family frame dwelling house No. 40 Wolcott street, with 4156 square feet of land, assessed for \$8000, including \$1500 on the land.

Also a frame house and stable at 308 Center street taxed for \$2000 together with the 40,645 square feet of land which carries an additional \$5000.

And a Roxbury numbered 212 Huggles street, being a frame dwelling and 3628 square feet of land, assessed together for \$5000.

Another Roxbury sale reported was made by Samuel Glazier to Louis Endelman, whereby title is conveyed to some 11,040 square feet of vacant land on Nazing street, near Maple street, valued for taxes at \$5300.

WILL BUILD IN BROOKLINE

Land situated on Clinton road, Fisher hill, Brookline, has been sold by J. W. Pierce to Oscar Johnson, who will commence at once the erection of a high class single dwelling house. The land measures 10,130 square feet. Sale was negotiated through the office of William Lincoln & Son.

SALE AT NEWTON CENTER

Roscoe L. Davidson has sold his stucco house and garage with 12,000 square feet of land at 62 Dalton road, Newton Center, to Charles F. Shourds of Cambridge, who buys for occupancy. The sale was negotiated through the office of Chamberlin & Wheeler.

GRAND TRUNK TO CUT BOSTON LUMBER TRADE

Canadian Road to Haul Product to New London — Costs Boston & Maine Business

Boston is to lose a big part of its export lumber trade to New London, where the Grand Trunk system is developing its deep-water terminal at a cost of \$1,500,000, through the determination of that road to obtain the long haul profit over its own lines and the lack of wharfage facilities at this port. Shippers cannot avoid demurrage charges here now.

Demurrage charges are regulated by the interstate commerce commission, according to the office of the port directors, and where sailing vessels are concerned these charges are applied to a car after the second day in this port. The treasurer of one of the large lumber companies of this city said today that no charges have to be paid in New York, New London, Portland or Baltimore. The new terminal at New London will provide plenty of room for unloading the cars.

All of the shipping of lumber will not be removed from this port, however. The treasurer said that some sailing vessels did not want to go to New London for their cargoes.

All lumber exported, according to the treasurer comes from Canada over the Grand Trunk. If routed through Boston it has to be sent over the Boston & Maine railroad on the latter part of its journey, and the Grand Trunk must then share the rate with that road. By sending the shipments over its own rails to New London the Grand Trunk does not share the rate with the Boston & Maine.

CLUB TO HEAR TALK ON MEXICO

Prof. George G. Wilson of Harvard and the Rev. W. Ellsworth Lawson, for 12 years a pastor in Mexico city, will speak on the Mexican situation before the Massachusetts Reform Club at the Parker house Monday night.

ALUMNAE PLAN CONCERT

The Boston Mt. Holyoke Alumnae Association will have a concert at the Venetian Dec. 27 Lydia White, harpist; Doris Melchert, violinist; Elizabeth Gleason, soprano, and Ruth Dyer and Elsa Luick, accompanists, will entertain.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Frederick S. Whitwell to Natalie S. Whitwell, Marlborough st., Pemberton sq., Hancock st.; q. \$1.

Sister to same, Chauncy and Bedford sts.; q. \$1.

Fannie Rosenberg to Abram Brilliant, Chambers st.; q. \$1.

Maria Moschella to Giovanni Moschella, George A. Sonle to Alice M. Brooks, Appleton st. and Dartmouth pl.; w. \$1.

Alfred M. Brooks to James B. Solt, Appleton st. and Dartmouth pl.; q. \$1.

Fannie B. Ginsburg to Rebecca Bikofsky, Harrison av. and Lovering pl.; w. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Selma L. Manning to city of Boston, W. Third st.; q. \$1000.

ROXBURY

Mary A. Driscoll to Annie M. Driscoll et al., Homestead and Harold sts., Ray st.; w. \$1.

John W. Gilther, trustee, to Harry Goldberg, Huntington av.; d. \$1500.

Harold Goldberg to Jacob Silverstein et al., Huntington av.; q. \$1.

Anna T. Tarbell to Emily J. Roberts, Windsor st.; q. \$1.

Samuel Glazier to Louis Endelman, Nazine st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

DORCHESTER

David A. Yull to Hub Real Estate Corp., Bowdoin and Levant sts., 3 lots, Puritan av., and Walter pl.; q. \$1.

Nathan Barneil to Sarah J. Keefe, Draper st.; w. \$1.

Dorchester Homestead Land Association to Mattie L. Carson, Milton st.; q. \$1.

John Quincy et al. to Charles F. Murphy, Faulkner st., Faulkner et al., Freeman st. extn.; q. \$1.

Charles F. Murphy to Mary Sullivan, Fiske et al., and Freeman st. extn.; q. \$1.

Thomas Sullivan to Sadie M. Ray, Don st.; q. \$1.

REVERE

Luigi Venezia to Louis H. Burack, Cummings st.; q. \$1.

Bridget Murray to John J. Murray, River st.; q. \$1.

William E. Harmon to Timothy Murphy, Radcliffe rd.; q. \$1.

Timothy Murphy to Mieczyslaw B. Wolski, Radcliffe rd.; w. \$1.

CHELSEA

Mary A. Brophy to Samuel H. Donnell, Chestnut st.; q. \$1.

NEWCASTLE

Albert E. Barrett to Willey Savings Bank, Newcastle rd.; q. \$1.

Willey Savings Bank to Herbert M. Hunter, Newcastle rd., 3 lots; q. \$1.

HYDE PARK

Bridget Murray to John J. Murray, River st.; q. \$1.

William E. Harmon to Timothy Murphy, Radcliffe rd.; q. \$1.

Timothy Murphy to Mieczyslaw B. Wolski, Radcliffe rd.; w. \$1.

BRIGHTON

Ellen R. Willis to Frank L. Whitecomb, Ridgemont st. and Allston Heights; q. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order given:

Harvard av., 23-29, ward 25; R. F. White.

G. A. Carpenter, Jr., brick stores, Gol st., 1st fl., 13-15, Herbert J. Keene;

Orleans st., 1st fl., 31-33, Ward 2; James E. Fitz-

North st., 1st fl., 6; A. C. Ratshesky;

fire stores.

SHORE BOATS

Shore boats have been able to make

only three suds during the past week out of Casso, N. S., according to news re-

ceived here today. They were rewarded

by fair catches, however, while the total

receipts for the week were about 200,000

pounds, mostly haddock.

Arrivals at Yarmouth, N. S., reported

today were: Schooner Dorothy Snow 10,

000 pounds fresh fish, Morning Star 6000,

Ruth 10,000, and the Pontiac 40,000.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Srs Asiatic Prince, Rio Janeiro, Vic-

toria and Bahia via Port Spain; Osage,

Rotterdam; Manzanillo, Cienfuegos; Le-

naza, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.;

Napoli, Naples and Messina; Perfection,

two bg, Port Arthur; Paramar, Puerto

Mexico.

CHILDREN TO BE GUESTS

Children will be entertained at the

Boston Public Library next Saturday

morning by the Fathers and Mothers

Club. Mrs. Anna S. Duryea of the

World's Peace Foundation will speak,

and Mrs. William Brown Reed will tell

stories.

FIRE IN WEST END

Several persons saved themselves from

fire in the building at 131 Staniford

street, West End, early today, while

Mrs. Annie Trask jumped from a fourth-

floor fire escape and was injured.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR RIVADAVIA BROUGHT HERE FROM LONDON



Power pinnace for Argentine battleship in lighter's clutches

QUINCY, Mass.—Equipment of the

new superdreadnought Rivadavia, built

for the Argentine navy at the Foro River

works, was augmented today by a new

pinnacle, or steam launch, which arrived

in Boston yesterday from London on the

Leyland liner Cambrian.

Soon after the Cambrian had berthed

a lighter from the Scott Wrecking Com-

pany came and lifted the pinnace and placed

it on the water. Today the craft was

taken to the Foro River works. A speed of

13½ knots is accredited to the launch,

which is patterned like launches of the

British navy.

CUNARD ORDERS NEW AURANIA

To be named Aurania after a former

steamer of the line, the Cunard Steam-

ship Company has just placed an order

for a new 14,000-ton liner for its Ca-

nadian service, according to cable ad-

vices received here.

ORIENTAL BEAUTY TO BE TOPIC

Qualities of beauty found in objects of

common use in the oriental homes will

be pointed out at the lecture Sunday,

Dec. 28, in the Boston Museum of Fine

Arts by Huger Elliott.

SHIPPING NEWS

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str Pisa (Ger) Fendt, Hamburg.

Str Michigan (Br) Ritchie, Liverpool.

Str Gloucester (Br) McDorman, Balti-

more via Newport News and Norfolk.

Stocks Strong at Close London Firm

TELEPHONE HAS A BIG GAIN IN STOCK MARKET

Announcement of Intention to Dispose of Western Union Holdings Followed by Sharp Upturn in Price of the Stock

STRONG TONE OBTAINS

Some important developments of striking market influence occurred this week. Stocks moved widely and erratically. American Telephone was the most conspicuous feature in both New York and Boston, making a new low record at 110 and then rising rapidly. Dissolution of American Telephone and Western Union, plans for which have just been announced, was the cause of great activity in telephone stock.

Passing of the currency bill by the United States Senate, while generally anticipated, had a good effect upon sentiment today. Although not as satisfactory to all interests as could be desired, now that this measure is out of the way and as the business of the country should be benefited by a more flexible monetary system than that which has been in vogue so long, a more cheerful outlook is certain.

American Telephone was the big attraction this morning. It opened up 3 points at 120½ and sold well above 124 in the first few minutes. Western Union improved to a much less extent. Canadian Pacific was a strong feature. The entire New York market was strong.

An easier tone prevailed at the end of the first half hour.

Both American Telephone and New England Telephone had big gains on the local exchange. American Telephone convertibles also advanced sharply. New Haven was in good demand. The coppers were also higher.

After selling up to 124%, American Telephone dropped more than 3 points. Western Union was up a point at the opening at 61 and after advancing to 62 declined 5 points. Pacific Telephone opened up 3 points at 25 and fell back later. People's Gas opened up 5% at 117½ and rose 1½ further. Texas Oil opened up 3 points at 117 and rose a point further. Steel, Union Pacific and Reading showed relatively small changes. The closing was strong.

On the local exchange New Haven opened up 4 at 70, moved up to 71½ and then dropped a point. Boston & Maine was up 4 at the opening at 30 and advanced 3 points. New England Telephone was up 5 points at the opening at 132 and rose to 135.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 20)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Kansas City—H. R. and J. S. Barton of Bartons Bros. Tour; H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar Shoe Co., Tour.

New York—F. Koch of Standard Mall Order House; Esson's.

Pittsburgh—Paul Louis Kreiger.

St. Louis—A. Palon; U. S.

Utica, N. Y.—C. H. D. Hurd of Hurd & Fitzgerald; Tour.

LEATHER BUYERS

Chicago—F. A. Gould of Wilder & Co.

New York—J. Greenburg of Greenburg, Miller & Co.

The New England Shoe and Leather Association, Pauline's, Boston, Mass.

Trade information bureau, 100 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.

CAPITALIZATION CHANGES NEEDED FOR BETTERMENTS

Notices of a proposed change of capitalization have been sent to stockholders of the East St. Louis & Suburban Company by E. W. Clark & Co. of Philadelphia.

The reorganization will provide additional funds for extensions and improvements to the property, made necessary by the demands of increased business. In view of recent legislation in New Jersey, where the company was chartered, it is planned to organize, probably under the laws of Maine, a new corporation to be known as the East St. Louis & Suburban Company, to which will be transferred all the assets, debts and obligations of the existing company.

In place of the \$7,000,000 preferred and \$7,000,000 common stock outstanding the new capitalization will be as follows: Six per cent five-year convertible bonds, \$2,000,000; 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock, \$8,000,000; common stock, \$6,000,000. Under the plan preferred shareholders are given the privilege of converting one seventh of their holdings into an equal amount in par value of convertible bonds upon payment of \$2 a share. The remaining six-sevenths of their stock will be exchanged for an equal amount of 5 per cent preferred stock in the new company.

Common stockholders may exchange one seventh of their holdings into bonds by paying \$55 a share and surrendering the remaining six-sevenths for an equal amount of new common stock.

ROCK ISLAND IMPROVEMENTS

CHICAGO—Rock Island improvements for next year, including double tracking, are expected to cost \$10,000,000, according to word from Des Moines.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	21	21 1/2	20 3/4	21 1/2
Alis-Chal Mfg Co.	8	8 1/2	8	8 1/2
Amalgamated	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4
Am Beet Sugar	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Am Can	28	29 1/2	28	28 1/2
Am Can pf	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
Am Car Ftr	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Am Linseed Oil pf	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Locom	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Am Smelting	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Am Sugar	103 1/2	106	103 1/2	105 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	120 1/2	124 1/2	120 1/2	123 1/2
Anaconda	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Atchison	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
Atchison pf	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
At Coast Line	116	116 1/2	116	116 1/2
Bald Logo	39	39 1/2	39	39 1/2
Balt & Ohio	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Beth Steel	30	30	30	30 1/2
Beth Steel pf	65 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Brooklyn R T	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Can Pacific	217 1/2	218 1/2	217 1/2	218 1/2
Can Thm Ma Corp.	91	91	91	91
Cent Leather	26 1/2	26	26	26 1/2
Ches & Ohio	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Chi M & St Paul	100	100	100	100
Chi M & St Paul pf	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Chi & Gt West	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Chi & Gt Wp	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Chi & N West	125 1/2	126	125 1/2	126
Col Southern	28	28	28	28
Chino	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Con Gas	129	129 1/2	129	129 1/2
Corp Prod	9	9	9	9
Corp Prod pf	63	63 1/2	63	63 1/2
Deere & Co	92	92	92	92
Del & Hudson	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2
Erie 1st pf	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Erie 2nd pf	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Gen Electric	138	139	138	138
Goodrich	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Chi Nore	33	33	32	33
Chi Nore pf	123 1/2	126	126	126
Globe	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Harvestor of N.Y.	101	101	101	101
Harvestor Corp.	101	101	101	101
Inspiration	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Inter Met	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Inter-Met pf	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
In Paper	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
In Pump	35	35	35	35
IC F & S Mpf	57	57	57	57
Kan City So pf	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Kan & Texas pf	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Lehigh Valley	142 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2
Mackay Cos	78	78	78	78
Mackay Cos pf	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Met Petrol	44 1/2	45	44 1/2	45
Miami	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Missouri Pacific	25	25	25	25
Miss P & M Ste S	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
N R of M pf	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Nat Lead	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Nat Enamel	77	77	77	77
Nevada Con	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
N Y Central	93	93 1/2	92 1/2	93
N Y N H & H	70	71 1/2	70	71
Norl Southern	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Natl & West	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Northern Pac	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Pac Mail	24	24	24	24
Pac T & T	25	25	24	24
Pac T & T pf	82	82	82	82
Pennsylvania	105 1/2	109	108 1/2	108 1/2
People's Gas	117 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Pitts Coal	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Pressed St Car	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Rail Pullman	150	150	150	150
Ray Con	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Reading	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2
Rdu 2d pf	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Rep T & S	20 1/2	20	20	20
Rep I & S pf	80	81	80	80
Rock Island	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Sears-Roebuck	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Southern Pac	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Southern Pac pf	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Southern Ry	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Stand Milling pf	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
St L Sou	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Tenn Copper	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Texas Co	117	118	118	118
Texas Pac	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Third Ave	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Rock Island pf	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Standard A L	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Six-Sheaf	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Southern Pac pf	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Southern Ry	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Stand Milling pf	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
St L Sou	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2

News of Finance, Business and Trade Investments

AMERICAN TELEPHONE CO. PROPERTY WELL MAINTAINED

British Government in Taking Over National Telephone Year Ago Paid Only Fifty Per Cent of Price Demanded, But Situation Is Dissimilar

It has been alleged that the British government in taking over the National Telephone Company on Jan. 1, 1912, paid a price equal to only 50 per cent of the price demanded by the company in its offer of sale. The natural inference from this is that if the government of the United States should take any step to acquire the telephone lines of this country it could reasonably count upon a material reduction from the book values of property carried by leading companies, especially the great Bell system.

The facts of the National Telephone purchase are broadly these. The company was unable to make the physical appraisal of its assets tally with the figures at which it carried its property account in its books. The company stated that its selling price was £16,519,771, and that its assets were worth that amount. The price actually paid was £12,470,264.

Physical appraisal showed assets of something over £10,000,000, the difference between this figure and the sum at which plant was carried by the company representing intangible assets such as contractors' profits, engineers' fees, various overhead outlays, cost of financing and the like. The courts held that not all of these items were properly chargeable to property account and finally fixed the price at £12,470,264, or £2,000,000 more than the bare physical assets.

Probably the real difficulty with the National Telephone Company was that the management, realizing that government acquisition was a matter of time only, neglected maintenance and depreciation charges and allowed property to depreciate unduly. The figures certainly support such an argument. For instance, during the three years to Dec.

HAY, GRAIN, FEED

J. E. Soper Company of the Boston Chamber of Commerce: The feature of the grain markets the past week has been the strength of corn in face of heavy receipts in Chicago. The shortage of supplies at consuming markets, however, provides an active demand, although the eastern markets seem not to be anticipating future requirements to any great degree, but buying mostly for immediate need.

Argentine corn continues to be sold in good quantities for shipment to New York and Galveston for shipment to interior points. This corn is giving excellent satisfaction, especially for the making of cracked corn. There is more business being done in oats for deferred than for prompt shipments. Canadian oats still in good demand, and plenty for sale even up to opening of navigation shipment. The No. 2 feed grade is being offered lately, whereas previous offerings have been confined to No. 2 Canadian western and No. 3 Canadian western.

Indiana Pipe Line Company declared regular quarterly dividend of \$4 a share, payable Feb. 14, to stock of record Jan. 24.

Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel Company has declared a dividend of 1% per cent on the preferred, payable Feb. 2.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 1.

Celluloid Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent and an extra dividend of 2 per cent, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 15.

The directors of the Porto Rico Railway Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Art Metals Construction Company declared a dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 2. Report for year ended Dec. 1 showed net earnings of \$340,000, or about 13 per cent on outstanding stock.

Tri-Mountain Mining Company declared a dividend of \$2 a share. The last dividend was declared in December, 1912, and was \$3. The dividend was payable Jan. 18 to stock of record Dec. 18.

Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards declared usual quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on its common and 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 18.

The United States Mortgage Trust Company of New York declared the usual quarterly dividend of 6 per cent, payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 27. A bonus of 10 per cent was voted to officers and employees.

Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company has declared semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 19, increasing annual dividend rate from 8 to 10 per cent basis. The 8 per cent rate had been in force since 1910, prior to which 6 per cent was paid.

The directors of the Mercantile Security Company of Baltimore have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock of the company, payable on or before Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 22. This company has paid a regular dividend at the rate of 1¾ on its preferred stock since it began business in 1911. The board of directors have also authorized the increase of the company's capital to the extent of \$50,000.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

S. n. m. 30°10 noon 41
Average in Boston yesterday, 27½.

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m. today)

Albany 32
Buffalo 30
Chicago 20
Denver 4
Des Moines 58
Honolulu 40
Kansas City 40
Nantucket 38

MUSIC LECTURE TO BE GIVEN

"How to Listen to Music" is the subject upon which Arthur M. Curry will give a free lecture at the Boston public library tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Musical illustrations will include selections from Mozart and Beethoven.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 4:34
Sun sets 4:46 a.m. 4:46 p.m.
Length of day 9:04

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 4:44 P. M.

MARKET OPINIONS

Thompson, Towle & Co., Boston—There seems to be a greater degree of confidence in the outlook. This is largely due to the fact that money is becoming easier the world over, and because of prospects of early enactment of new currency law. The growing ease in money is due largely to worldwide business depression, but there is a feeling that the depression in business has been almost wholly discounted marketwise.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: It is becoming rather trite to remark that we are passing through a period of readjustment, yet, after all, that sums up the situation. We are sanguine that the ultimate result will be conditions that will permit genuine and lasting prosperity, such as we have not seen for many years. Until the end of this period is definitely in sight it would be most injudicious to make any extended commitments. If it is not a favorable time for speculation, it is, we think, an excellent opportunity for investment in the securities of companies that have weathered previous periods of depression and which are not subject to outside control.

From I. M. Taylor & Co., Boston—The practical failure of the \$10,000,000 United States Rubber preferred stock offering, and the offering of \$10,000,000 Lehigh Valley bonds on a 4.82 per cent basis, whereas bonds of this same issue have sold on a 4.10 per cent basis this year, indicates that an abnormal situation still obtains.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: There isn't any particular sign of disarray January rise in the stock market, but all the same, there are signs—lots of them—of the stock market discounting the turn of the tide in general business. The speculative market in Wall street generally runs from six to eight months ahead of general business. Well, the general stock market turned and began to run off well over a year ago.

Wigginton & Elwell, Boston: Numerous dividends and a moderate investment demand are likely to hold the market steady and possibly cause some advance between now and the middle of January. We believe, however, that purchases should be made with great care, as liquidation is likely to break out at any time in unexpected places.

Bright, Sears & Co.—We suggest that

holders of New Haven sell only the

amount of stock necessary to bring in

the same sum of money that they would

have received in dividends. On the basis

of a person holding 100 shares, this

would mean selling six shares at

present prices, which would realize ap-

proximately \$400. The balance of 94

shares would have to advance to 71 only

to have the same market value that 100

shares have now, and considering the de-

cline the stock has already had, this ad-

vance is relatively small.

J. S. Bachelder & Co., New York: The

financial situation is in waiting atti-

tude after a long period of pressure from

unfavorable happenings and sentiment.

Prices have been depressed to the point

of final resistance and, on low levels

like those now prevailing, opportunity

is presented to investors to buy good

things at cheap prices. There is nothing

in the outlook which should prevent such

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SCHOOL COUNCILS OPENED TO C. L. U.

As a result of a conference held last

night between the superintendent of

schools, Franklin B. Dyer, and the educa-

tional committee of the Central Labor

Union, the latter will have a sub-commi-

ttee of three to attend the future meet-

ings of the school committee.

The object of the conference last even-

ing was to discuss matters pertaining to

the compulsory continuation schools the

school committee is planning to start un-

der the provision of the law of 1913.

COTTON MARKET (Reported by Thompson, Towle & Co.)

NEW YORK Open High Low Last

December 12.15 12.35 12.18 12.25

January 12.14 12.14 12.80 12.93

March 12.30 12.34 12.14 12.22

May 12.32 12.34 12.14 12.20

July 12.34 12.34 12.13 12.27

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton quiet; prices steady. Midliffs 7.08, off 3

points. Sales estimated 7,000 bales, re-

ceives 10,000, including 10,800 American.

Futures opened dull, 1½ to 3½ off, and

closed quiet, 2½ to 4 net lower.

DETROIT EDISON

NEW YORK—Detroit Edison Company

will offer to stockholders \$3,400,000 of

recently authorized issue of 10-year 8

per cent convertible debenture bonds at

par in ratio of 25 per cent to present

holding of company's stock.

NORTHERN STATES POWER CO.

Washington State Power Company re-

ports for 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1913:

Gross earnings, \$3,883,554; increase, \$1,

235,429; net earnings, \$1,000,028; in-

crease, \$675,358; balance after dividends,

\$180,598; increase, \$97,753.

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DISBURSEMENT FOR CENTRAL LEATHER CO.

Declaration of Initial Dividend on Common Stock Expected at Meeting of the Directors—Treasury Position Is Strong

EARNINGS ARE LARGER

Every period of depression has its anomalies. And one likely to eventuate at this time is the probable declaration of an initial dividend on the \$30,701,000 common stock of the Central Leather Company.

During the long industrial boom which culminated in 1907 Central Leather was not able to make any record of earnings, yet, after all, that sums up the situation. We are sanguine that the ultimate result will be conditions that will permit genuine and lasting prosperity, such as we have not seen for many years.

But Central Leather directors are strongly inclined to ignore these general arguments. At their meeting in the next few days a small dividend will in all probability be declared, but the board is likely to hesitate to name a regular rate. A distribution of between 2 and 3 per cent is what may be conservatively expected.

Central Leather will

Leading Events in Athletics



Big Chess Tourney

FOUR TEAMS PLAY FOR CHESS TITLE IN NEW YORK CITY

Harvard Is Looked Upon as Favorite to Defeat Columbia, Yale and Princeton for the Famous Rice Trophy

START NEXT MONDAY

FORMER CHESS CHAMPIONS

	Won	Lost
1895—Columbia	9½	2½
1895—Columbia	8½	3½
1894—Harvard	9	3
1895—Harvard	8½	3½
1896—Harvard	10	2
1897—Harvard	10½	2
1898—Harvard	8½	3½
1899—Harvard	8½	3½
1900—Columbia	7½	4½
1901—Yale	9	4½
1902—Harvard	9	3
1903—Harvard	8½	3½
1904—Harvard	9½	2½
1905—Harvard	10	2
1906—Harvard	10½	2
1907—Columbia	10½	2½
1908—Princeton	8½	3½
1909—Harvard-Yale	7	5
1910—Columbia	8½	3½
1911—Columbia	10½	2½
1912—Columbia	8	4

NEW YORK—Chess players representing Harvard, Columbia, Yale and Princeton will meet here Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in the twenty-second annual championship tournament of the Intercollegiate Chess Association. The games will be played at the Murray Hill hotel. Columbia now holds the hand-some trophy presented by Professor Rice.

Since these tournaments were started in 1892 Harvard has won nine championships and tied once with Yale. Columbia has also won nine titles. Yale comes next with one victory and a tie to her credit with Princeton next with one victory, that of 1908. Harvard leads the four other colleges in number of points scored, having 102½ to her credit, with Columbia a close second at 105. Yale is third with 105 and Princeton last with 81½.

Harvard is generally considered to be the favorite to win this year and she will go into the tournament with a team considerably stronger than last year, when she finished only half a point behind the champion.

B. Winkelman, who is captain of this year's Crimson quartet, plays at board 1, the same position he held in 1912. The other players, F. M. Corrier, D. M. Beers and W. M. Washburn, are new to intercollegiate chess, but as they were able to defeat veterans of 1912 for the places, they must be stronger than the last year's men. J. R. Morton, one of the substitutes, was a regular member last year.

Columbia is not expected to be as strong as last year. All of her present team are new men and they have not shown up in practise as strongly as did the 1912 championship quartet. J. M. Bird is captain of the team and will play at board 4, while H. E. Leeds, D. E. Ehrlich and E. F. Korbus will be at the other boards in the order named.

Princeton with three of their 1912 team expects to make a better showing than at any time since 1908 when the Orange and Black won the championship. W. E. Stockton will be at the first board with Capt. G. W. Jarman, Jr., at number 2 and E. S. Carter at 3. These are the three veterans and they will have as a teammate W. B. Chamberlin.

In Capt. C. C. Job and R. Beach, Yale will present two veterans. B. A. Quarts and H. G. Hooker are the other two on the quartet. The Blue varsity has played a number of dual practice meets this fall with rather indifferent success, but hopes to finish second to Harvard in the coming contest. The points scored by the four colleges in previous meets follow:

RESULT OF CHESS TOURNEYS

Har-	Colum-	Princ-
1892	7½	9
1893	7	8½
1894	9	8
1895	10½	10
1896	10	10½
1897	10	10½
1898	10	10½
1899	9	8½
1900	8	8½
1901	5½	7½
1902	6	7½
1903	8½	7
1904	9½	8
1905	9½	8
1906	8	11½
1907	3½	6½
1908	6	5½
1909	7	6½
1910	6	8½
1911	8½	10½
1912	7½	8
Totals	102½	81½

1914 COACHES AT PRINCETON

PRINCETON, N. J.—With the acceptance Friday of membership on the Princeton graduate football coaching committee for 1914, by Knox Taylor '95, and Roscoe Shefield '02, the personnel of the committee was completed. The other members, who previously had accepted are: K. L. Ames '90, chairman; D. G. Herring '07, and Barclay H. Farr '12.

As all the members of the committee favor open play, it is believed this style of football will be used at Princeton next year. Taylor and Ames were members of the committee in charge when Princeton won in 1911.

INDIANA WANTS GLAZE

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Ralph Glaze, who has filled so satisfactorily the position of athletic director at Baylor University in Texas, is being urged to accept a similar position at the University of Indiana.

FOUR TEAMS PLAY FOR CHESS TITLE IN NEW YORK CITY

President Wrenn States New York Meeting Is One of Most Important Ever Held Here

NEW YORK—When the second session of the special meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association is completed here tonight, it is expected that the ranking of the men and women players of this country for 1913 will be made public. President R. D. Wrenn presided at the opening session here Friday. It was held behind closed doors and several matters of importance were carefully considered by the executive committees appointed to consider the amateur and service rules.

The ranking list of players for the season of 1912 was offered and reviewed by M. S. Charlock of the Crescent A. C. (chairman), George T. Ade of the Westchester Country Club, and C. M. Bull, Jr., of the Crescent A. C.

The work of the committee was assisted by a large chart hung upon the wall of the small banquet room, and upon which the names of the leading 100 players appeared.

Parker E. Presbrey of Boston, Howard W. Lewis of Philadelphia and Robert Le Roy of this city offered the amateur rule for discussion, Dwight F. Davis of St. Louis and George Peabody Gardner, Jr., of Boston being absent.

Harold H. Backett of this city and William J. Clother of Philadelphia offered the changes proposed in the service rules. Karl H. Behr of the committee was absent.

In speaking of the work done President Wrenn said:

"It is doubtful if the new amateur rule, over which we are working, will be properly formulated so as to be issued at the same time, although it may be. Altogether, we are having one of the most important sessions I have ever known in the history of the Lawn Tennis Association, although some of our good work will not be advanced to a place where it can be made public until later on."

Among the officials present were Henry W. Sloman, vice-president; A. L. Hoskins of Philadelphia, secretary; Richard Stevens, treasurer; E. F. Torry of Clinton, N. Y.; William A. Larned, Raymond D. Little and J. O. Ames of Providence.

ST. NICHOLAS TO MEET BOSTON A. A. IN HOCKEY MATCH

Former College Players Compose Teams That Open Local Inter-city Series of 1914 Tonight

EXPECT STRONG SOCCER TEAM AT PENN NEXT YEAR

Largest and Most Promising Squad So Far Reports to Coach Stewart, With Prospects for Each Position Very Bright

VETERAN MATERIAL

PHILADELPHIA—Prospects of turning out a strong varsity soccer football team at the University of Pennsylvania next spring are considered very bright by Coach Stewart, who has one of the largest and most promising squads that has ever appeared at Franklin Field for this sport. There are some 19 men in the squad who appear to have good prospects of winning one of the 15 regular positions. All of them are working hard and have shown good form up to the present time. The leading candidates for the forward positions are Captain Bell, Frazier, Houston, Thayer, de Gaudenzi, Johnson, Kennedy, Disston and Baron. Several of these men, on the team last year, will probably hold their places. Frazier moved this year from outside right to center forward, has shown marked ability in the position. Thayer, last year's center forward, is now playing a first-class game at inside left. Both have been playing well and either is competent to fill the place.

Among the candidates for the halfback positions the most promising are Dunstan, Hirst, Motley, Sexton, Squirru and Mahr. The first three men mentioned were members of last year's team, but will have to work hard to retain their positions. Mahr is showing up well and has a good chance of making the team. He has starred consistently in every game in which he has played and is one of the surest halfbacks on the entire squad. Somerton has also shown good varsity form. Captain Bell, who played a star game at center halfback last year, is now playing on the forward line.

The men whom Coach Stewart is considering for the fullback positions are Smith, Webster, Chan and Leeds. Webster and Smith at present seem to be showing the best form. At goal, Howell, who filled the position last year, seems to have the call, although Rodman has been putting up a splendid game at goal on the second team.

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Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, physical director for the university, who witnessed the tests, declared that in his opinion Dorzias is the strongest man in the result of the league matches follows:

Members of the Revere team of the Suburban Bowling League are today being congratulated for their splendid bowling in the match with Somerville Friday night when they established two new world's records. The first record to go was that for a team single, the new mark being 604, which bettered the former record held by the Chelsea team of the Greater Boston League by six pins.

Not content with this record, the Revere team piled up a total pinfall of 1712, which is 72 pins better than the previous record held by the Kids of Worcester. John Christopher, had the best individual total of 360, while every member of the team bettered 300. The result of the league matches follows:

Revere 1 2 3 Totals
Somerville 40 432 404 1712
Globe 1st 40 529 504 1707
Bill Square 39 401 401 1438
Chelsea Square 500 540 528 1577
Broadway 511 526 491 1528
Prospect 479 529 569 1577
Broadway 504 542 511 1467
Everett 504 450 460 1474
Cambridge 405 484 410 1390
Malden 409 460 475 1404
Gassum 445 460 490 1355
Quannapowitt Auditorium 236 278 408 1406
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Gassum 445 460 490 1355
Quannapowitt Auditorium 236 278 408 1406
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THE HOME FORUM

Manasseh Cutler's Church, Hamilton, Mass.



ONE of the great men of New England was Manasseh Cutler. A graduate of Yale, member of the bar, licensed to preach—he was ordained and settled as minister over a parish in the part of Ipswich, Mass., that is now the town of Hamilton. After the battle of Lexington his eloquence fired the hearts of the patriots to enlist. He was later made a chaplain in the patriot army and must have been a fighting chaplain, as he was presented with a horse for gallantry on the field of battle. He was the first botanist in New England, describing and classifying 300 plants, according to the system of Linnaeus. He was one of the first to to climb to the top of Mt. Washington in New Hampshire. Later he was one of the promoters of the Northwest Territory, and one of the original company that, traveling to Ohio in ox-carts and buggies, took possession of that territory and founded Marietta, O., in 1788. On returning to Hamilton he was sent to the state Legislature and afterward to Congress where he remained for four years, declining a reelection. But he was no stranger to Washington when he went there as a congressman. In 1787 he had drafted for Nathan Dane and lobbied through Congress the celebrated ordinance of 1787 which excluded slavery from the Northwest territory.

ONE WAY TO HELP OUR FELLOWS

AMONG the many small ways in which every one may help to make the wheels of daily work go easily is that of addressing accurately and legibly all mail matter, whether letters or packages. Just a little effort to write plainly, just a little trouble to verify an address, with less chitlike confidence

When one door is shut another is opened.—Cervantes.

The Christian Science Monitor

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that the postoffice people can decipher anything, and piece on whatever may be lacking—this is all that is necessary. True the achievements of the postoffice in this direction are almost beyond belief, but this is no reason why the slight tasks of a multitude should be rolled into a huge burden for the post-office to carry. Postmaster-General Burleson has made a special request for the cooperation of all good citizens on this point, especially in this season of increased demands upon the postal service. But why be considerate only once a year? Peace and goodwill belong to every day, and practise—we have been anciently told—makes perfect.

New York's First Free School Opened in 1806

VISITORS from abroad to the public schools of the United States sometimes express surprise on learning that people of good financial standing send their children to the public schools. They suppose that the famous free schools of the United States are merely for children whose parents cannot "afford to pay" for their schooling. Observation shows, however, quickly explains why nearly all the people send their children to the public schools in preference to private ones. There are advantages on both sides, for the public schools with all their facilities have not yet supplied teachers enough to care for all the individual needs of each pupil; on the other hand children learn so much from each other and from the community life of a big school that parents think the lack of individual training—which some people say home should supply—is more than compensated for by the other benefits of public school life.

Records of the first public or free schools in New York city, as cited by L. E. Tucker in the New York Sun, show, however, that they were started for such children as could not pay for teaching or were not included in the schools supported by the churches. Indeed the first

Pushing the Parcel Post

Under the title "Our Triumphant Parcel Post," the Indianapolis News says editorially:

"The way our parcel post is going is so triumphantly and characteristically American as to be almost amusing. And it was American in the prelude as well as the performance. It is ancient and scandalous history to recall how for years we tried in vain to get a parcel post. Hardly had it started before

we consolidated the first two zones. Then we increased the weight limit from 11 to 20 pounds. Now Postmaster-General Burleson proposes to raise the limit to 30 pounds for all distances. Congress will have to authorize the extension and we suppose it will. There will be no change of rates involved in the change of weights. Looked at as a whole we do not know of anything so creditable to the genius of Americans as the final establishment and development of the parcel post."

LOVING INVITATIONS OF CHRIST JESUS

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COME unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest," is the loving invitation of Christ Jesus. He had just been reproaching the cities in which his mighty works had been done for their impenitence and unbelief, and thanking his heavenly Father that He had hidden the power of understanding spiritual things from those wise and prudent, in worldly lore, but had "revealed them unto babes." What a wealth of yearning in that word "Come!" Come, all that are burdened with the cares of this material world, all that are sick and sinful, and weary of earth's sorrows and elusive joys, longing for peace; Come, and I will give you rest."

What authority had this man of humble origin, lowly in social standing, one who had "not where to lay his head," who was hated and persecuted by his own countrymen, and who was finally crucified with malefactors, to make this promise of rest? In the seventeenth chapter of John we find him praying: "And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." This is the answer. God, the Father of us all, sent him to shed the light of a spiritual life over a material world and glow on forever, to brighten the rugged pathway of mankind out of the belief in materiality, up to the throne of grace—the understanding of God as Love, and man created in His image.

Always, as we follow our Master's footsteps through the Gospels, we find the ineffable peace of his presence, his uneasiness flowing to all however deeply fallen away in thought from God. Witness his salutation to Judas, who had just betrayed him with a kiss into the hands of the mob: "Friend, wherefore art thou come?" Here was no trace of resentment, but pity and unspeakable love because he recognized the perfect man whereas others saw only a disciple who had fallen. Jesus was ever willing to help all who listened to his loving "Come."

The restless, seething world is seeking happiness through material means and amusements, but finds only further

inrest and a penalty to pay. Permanent peace is in Christ Jesus; in him whose "yoke is easy" and whose "burden is light." But to quit the active arena of life to find rest is not following in the Wayshower's path. Activity is the law of Love, a law which he practised in working for others. He did not work through hygiene, medicine or creed, but through the mighty power of God; through the divine Principle, Love. In the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the author, Mary Baker Eddy, says with spiritual insight: "Jesus' spiritual origin and understanding enabled him to demonstrate the facts of being—to prove irrefutably how spiritual Truth destroys material error, heals sickness, and overcomes death" (p. 315).

The "most scientific man that ever trod the globe" (Science and Health, p. 313), gave another loving invitation to the world at the feast of the tabernacles when he said: "If any man thirst, let him come unto me, and drink." This "spake of the Spirit," the disciple John explains, "which they that believe 'on him' should receive." The Saviour's heart was longing for all mankind to come into the outstretched arms of a loving, life-giving God, whom he knew to be ready to heal sin, disease, and death in thought, and to restore consciousness to its primal state—the harmony of spiritual man and the spiritual universe where Mind reigns supreme, and where "there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away." This God-sent man, who declared himself to be the Way, said in the sixteenth chapter of Mark: "And these signs shall follow them that believe. In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover."

The Messiah's emphatic statement has been verified in Christian Science over and over again, and its truth is being attested daily and hourly. Mrs. Eddy also writes:

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"The restless, seething world is seeking happiness through material means and amusements, but finds only further

The Curtain of the Dark

The curtain of the dark
Is pierced by many a rent;
Out of the star-wells, spark on spark
Trickles through night's torn tent.

Grief is a tattered tent
Where through God's light doth shine.
Who glances up, at every rent
Shall catch a ray divine.

—Lucy Larcom.

From Miniature Painter to Short Story Writer

AS an illustration of how slight may be the occasion which turns a comparatively unknown name into one of popularity, the reading of a short story by Miss Martha Thompson Daviess before a circle of friends might be cited. Some five years ago the author of "Miss Selina Lee" and "The Tinder Box" was known in Nashville, Tenn., as a miniature painter and to a wide circle of friends as a delightful companion.

The short story, however, brought instant demands for more space work, and her first book was written out of a stored experience, and with all the zest of work that had been attempted only when the stock of material was replete. Besides writing the five stories now constituting her literary product, Miss Daviess has found time not only to continue her miniature painting and make arts and crafts jewelry, but also to supervise a farm and organize woman suffrage.

societies. She has ancestors who prefigure her own versatile activity. The Bookman, from whose pages some of these details are taken, says that her great-great-uncle helped draft the Kentucky state constitution; her paternal grandfather was the most celebrated raconteur of his time; and her grandmother, also Martha Thompson Daviess, edited the first "woman's page" in this country, in the Home and Farm of Springfield, Mass.

The Bookman shows an intimate photograph of Miss Daviess in boudoir costume, seated by the open fire in a dignified room full of old mahogany furniture. The tea table is beside her, the kettle has just been set off the hob, and she is entertaining a small young man in short socks and belted blouse, who is seated upon a stool opposite, is so intent upon the smiling face of his hostess that he is holding his sprigged china cup at a perilous angle.

Indian Summer

There came a darkness on the autumn hills
That suddenly hid the glory of the leaves,
The rich, high tapestries of the earth's room . . .

Hushed rains descended, and a veil of mist
Shut from my eyes the crimson and the gold;
Imperial purple and embroidered red.

Beauty was lost
To one who craved it in solemn time,
The sad year's long, slow-marching afternoon.

Then lo! I saw a lamp at the valley's door,

And a young girl with summer's vanished smile
Passed down the singing corridors, and blazed

With suns miraculous the vestured hills.
—Charles Hanson Towne, in Ainslee's.

Good Cheer

People who have done things which have made them famous, such as winning great battles or filling high offices, often have what are called "ovations." Hundreds of people get together and make a procession, perhaps, or go into a great hall and make speeches, all to show that they recognize what the great man has done. . . . Men work very hard sometimes for a whole lifetime to earn a few things of this sort.

But how much greater a thing it would be for a man to have every man, woman and child in his own town know and love his face because it is full of kindly good cheer! Such a man has a perpetual "ovation" year in and year out, whenever he walks on the street, whenever he enters a friend's house.—Helen Hunt Jackson.

American Characteristics

The American characteristics have changed and are still changing from those which were familiar and well-nigh universal when I was a boy; but they are none the less definite, and are growing constantly more marked. The American of today is cosmopolitan in his attitude toward other countries, but he is more than ever strongly American. He is not open to Wentworth Higginson's criticism of a distinguished citizen of the United States that "to be really cosmopolitan a man must feel at home even in his own country."—Henry Cabot Lodge (1913).

Science From America

And

Health

With
Key to
the
Scriptures

The Text Book of
Christian Science by

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HUMAN HOPE LOOKS YET HIGHER

ALEXANDER wept rather early in the reader and leaves unanswered. But the vast field over which such writing as this dares to range, skyward, endlessly, past the unnumbered stars of which man knows nothing but that they obey—this broadening field of human research, on the wings of thought, is one of the most marvelous signs of the present hour, one of the splendid banners of the unconquered human hope.

The Easy Chair of Harpers magazine. One of the modern counter-propositions is that the planets so far as known cannot be inhabited because they have no water that flows.

This is to dash with flowing water, says the Easy Chair the human interest in possible cousins in Mars, though earth's estimate is not necessarily the final word for the universe. Just because we do not know, creatures that exist without water is no proof, this editor hints, that there may not be creatures who do so exist. These objects to the possibility of inhabitants in Mars think all the stars and planets exist only to condition the earth.

But the Easy Chair would fain admonish us to withhold judgment. Were all the millions of books made only that a few strong ones may be? Is the human hope that some day all the houses may be masterpieces of architecture overdone? Is not the writer of the small book better for having tried to make as good a book as he could? Is not the generous human conception of a possible rightness everywhere in itself? The actual promise of that perfection? Questions like these the Easy Chair sets astir in year.

Whether the coming of a Manchester man to be lord mayor of London has anything to do with the matter I do not know, the Manchester (Eng.) Guardian says, but it has been decided that 530 years is old enough for a seal. So the old mayoral seal of the city of London has formally been defaced and placed in the Guildhall Museum, and a new seal has been substituted. The old one was the second which the corporation has used in its long history. The first was destroyed in 1361 when the great Walworth was lord mayor. It was then found "too small, rude, and ancient, and unbecoming and derogatory from the honour of the city," and a new seal of "honourable aspect" and a work of art was provided, and has now been defaced.

The intent gives a wonderful idea of the security and continuity of London government. The seal is used for stamping documents connected with the lord mayor's courts and the mansion house justice-room, such as powers of attorney, declarations as to the origin of goods, and marriage certificates for use abroad. It is probably used about 1500 times a

Picture Puzzle



What United States naval vessel?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, December 20, 1913

The Business Situation Reviewed

LITTLE that is encouraging is heard regarding business conditions. One thing after another lately has occurred to emphasize the blueness of the situation. The rather substantial decrease in bank clearings indicates that the recession extends throughout the United States in nearly every direction. The South, however, thus far has felt the effects of the reaction less than other sections. Similar quiet conditions obtain throughout Europe and it may be truthfully said that the reaction is a worldwide affair. It is therefore unreasonable to attribute the slowing down in business to any particular factor or influence. It is likewise idle to suppose that any one of the various remedies proposed for business improvement is likely to bring about the desired results until fundamental conditions themselves are better, particularly with regard to the monetary situation.

Doubtless the one great encouragement felt by the far-sighted man of affairs at present is that each day brings the business world to sounder basis. Liquidation is going on in a most salutary way in the securities markets, in commodities, and in other departments of commercial activity. It is necessary that this should be effected before there can be a good start toward expansion. It may be rather cold comfort to the holder of securities to be told that it is a good thing that the market price of his stock is depreciating, but the fact remains that the monetary conditions of the business world have been such that liquidation and lower prices have been inevitable.

A readjustment of affairs, financially, socially, and politically, is going on throughout the world. It might be called an evening-up process. While business is receding, men are looking about them to find more economical ways of doing things. Greater efficiency of operations is being obtained. There is less extravagance. An indication of this is the decline of imports to the United States of more than \$45,000,000 in October, the first month of the Underwood tariff law, while exports gained more than \$17,000,000 during the same period. If the moderate recession in progress will induce more thrift and less waste, greater efficiency and less friction between capital and labor, the lesson will be worth all its costs.

The government's estimate this week of the leading cereal and grass crops of the United States for last harvest places the total valuation at a little less than \$5,000,000,000, a figure which should create a profound impression among those who lately have been prone to take an entirely too gloomy view of things. The corn crop, although considerably below that of last year, had the largest farm value of any year on record.

IN THE increasing discussion for a better understanding with the other American republics, men moved by praiseworthy consideration for an improved diplomacy and more trade between the United States and southern countries rarely take into account the opportunity for pointing out the attractiveness of Central and South America for the occasional visitor. Yet those who have traveled far, and who know the picturesque in nature when they see it, are enthusiastic as regards a country like Guatemala, for example, near neighbor to Mexico. Great natural beauty is to be found in all of the countries below the Rio Grande. But for the sake of sticking more closely to the home territory, North Americans may look no farther than any of the five Central American states and yet find something wonderfully attractive.

Without bias it can be said that Guatemala offers so much to the tourist that it suffices for the purpose of illustrating the point that Central America will reward a visit. President Cabrera devotes much of his time toward instructing officials in their duties as spokesmen for the natural beauties that abound. Mountains and valleys, lakes which surprise a traveler as he emerges from some dense forest; plantations that yield rich harvests in sugar cane and bananas; the wonderful remains of another age and another people that knew how to build great structures of great beauty—this and much more may be encountered in a day's travel as the course lies from the Atlantic ocean to the Pacific.

Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador and Costa Rica offer no less attractive features than does Guatemala. The littoral of Central America is worth seeing, and with railroads becoming more plentiful and steamer connection increasing, the people of the five republics may be planning wisely when they consider the opportunity ripe for making themselves better known to pleasure seekers.

Use the Federal Bureau of Standards

THE use now made of the bureau of standards in Washington by persons entitled to its authoritative service might well be larger than it is. Demand, in this case, by no means equals supply. Trained administrators and investigators, responding to the inevitable requests of workers in other of the governmental departments and to the demands of some alert manufacturers and traders, have much enlarged the scope of the service of the bureau. More things and more processes have to be standardized today than of yore, and the desire of intelligent citizens and of creators of wealth is for finer analysis, surer definition of results, and more inclusive synthesis. These the bureau can give counsel upon, for then it can fix the bounds with a surer touch than any other authority. And this because it works with a detachment and an indifference to aught but truth that are not always possible in governmental activities, especially in democracies. If, as reported, recourse to this bureau by persons and by corporations who might use it profitably is less than it should be, then the fact is a criticism of the public. For lack of standards, the world is restless today. Here is a field of measurement in which skepticism grows not. Why not build in it?

HOWEVER, some will take the announcement that 1200 women in Kansas, working independently, have made a success of farming, as something in the nature of a blow to cooperation.

NEITHER the public nor its servants at Washington should allow domestic problems of importance to obscure the fact that important controversies with foreign powers await settlement already too long deferred. With Great Britain, Russia and Japan the United States is at issue on matters of importance, matters not to be treated as insignificant because not fundamental. One may believe implicitly all that officials of the British government have recently said about desire for enduring amity with the United States felt by Great Britain, and at the same time understand that dissent and resentment, arising from the American government's determination to discriminate on Panama tolls, can hardly fail to lessen the disposition of Britons to aid the United States in some of its present complications with foreign powers.

There are so many reasons why such friendship as the two peoples have now maintained for many years should be strengthened rather than weakened that Congress, for purely tactical if no higher motives, should face the problem of adjusting the canal tolls in a mood of conciliation. The present, in the light of complications with Mexico and other nations adjacent to the canal, is no time to force needlessly upon European powers consideration of their present and future attitude to the historic claim of the United States to hegemony on the two continents. Events over which the United States can have no control are forcing this process. Why hasten it by provocative action at Washington?

There is a way out of the canal toll controversy which will end overseas resentment and at the same time not involve national retreat, and that is by collection of a uniform rate from vessels of all nations. If the United States will compute all the tonnage of the Panama canal and apportion the rate to all nations who use it, no one can then dispute the right of the United States to permit her own ships to have free use of the canal. The United States must settle for the maintenance from her own treasury, and the exemptions granted United States ships must come only after a computation of all tonnage, including that of the United States, has given a pro rata charge.

The Correct Thing in Footwear

FEW things are more useful to men and women than hints regarding the things to be put on and the things to be left off on special occasions. Unless one is going all the time and is thus afforded an opportunity of seeing for one's self what others are putting on and leaving off, one is likely to be placed now and then in a serious dilemma and possibly subjected to embarrassment. Take it in the seemingly small matter of footwear, and we find that there is almost as much danger of making an awful mistake here as there is in the other small matter of gloves.

For this reason, if one is a woman one likes to learn that for any daylight formal function one may wear shoes of all leather, or with cloth or suede tops; that the leather may be dull or patent, or, if the footwear be slippers, that they may be suede, kid or colored. If one is a man, he may wear patent leathers or dull or cloth tops, with cap toes. For daylight informal use women may wear colored or black, calf or kid boots, or heavy shoes with rubber soles, while a man can put on calfskins, dull or tan, or a high button or lace, or he can also wear a rubber sole. In the evening formal wear for women, slippers are delicate and must match the gown. They can be leather or fabric. Men, of course, are expected to appear in the conventional patent leathers. Informal evening wear for women permits shoes as well as slippers and they may have cloth tops and patent vamps, while men should return to dull leather, lace or button.

These details are interesting as well as important. A proper comprehension of them will show why it is more difficult now for a man to support a family on \$50 a week than it was a few years ago when each member of the household wore a given pair of shoes on practically all formal and informal occasions, daylight and dark. But even this is not the thing that most deeply concerns the person who has come down from the low cost of living days. What he or she will be puzzled about on reading over this fashion item is the absence of all mention of the congress gaiter. This was not only convenient, but for all around use it was the most comfortable shoe one could wear. Yet it had one characteristic that would be little short of distressing in these times. It was economical. That renders it impossible now, it would seem; but, on the other hand, there should be sufficient mechanical and business genius available to correct the defect. Congress gaiters at \$8.50 would never do, of course, but they might have a run, or even a rage, at \$7.50.

A VOLUME might be devoted to the hall bedroom; a whole library might be stocked with compilations of the things that have been said and published about it and about its long line of occupants. For the most part it has, in a literary and in no small degree in a literal sense, been used as a convenience by wits and humorists. There are names now mentioned in connection with halls of fame that at one time or another were mentioned in connection with hall bedrooms. Furthermore, it is no exaggeration to say that many who in later life might boast of suites in a mansion began in the little room over the front door. It is true, perhaps, that the hall bedroom was usually assigned to the meek member of the family or to the boarder who was habitually a little behind, but anybody who has given the subject thought will readily recall instances in which the head of the house, and even the star boarder, has consented to occupy it to help the lady of the house in an emergency.

Rather inadvertently than intentionally the hall bedroom is spoken of here in the past tense. Of course, there are hall bedrooms now as there have been always, and as there will be until a very prevalent style of architecture is wholly abandoned. And there will always be people to occupy hall bedrooms, just as there will always be people to be helped with the necks of chickens. Hall bedrooms can be made, and are often made very comfortable, especially for thin people, and not a few regard a chicken neck as a delicacy. Yet such is unreasoning prejudice that there are some who would rather sit up all night or go without dinner than be forced to accept either. At least, this is what they say. But they must not be taken too seriously.

At all events, it is pleasant to read, as we do in the household page of the Monitor, that the hall bedroom can be made one of the

Way Out of Panama Tolls Dispute

most attractive as well as one of the most comfortable rooms in the house. Fundamentally this metamorphosis is brought about through the process of elimination. A hall bedroom, that is, is made attractive and comfortable not by moving things into it, but by the more rational method of moving things out of it. Usually there are four times too many things in a hall bedroom, and popular knowledge of this is at the very root of its unfavorable reputation, especially among people who are not slender. The present idea is to bring about such a reform in hall bedroom furnishing as will remove from the occupant of even fair to middling dimensions the temptation to avoid disagreeable collisions by crawling in or out of the window or transom.

THERE was a vivacity and good nature in the pleas for suffrage in Boston's Cradle of Liberty, on the recent evening when women who are wage-earners held the platform, that shows these demandants to be good tacticians. Humor and cheerfulness are weapons in public encounter whose worth is too little appreciated, too often slighted. The sprightly wit of these advocates given play at the State House, when presently the cause of equal suffrage comes again under discussion, would be certain of effect upon legislators whom weighty argument fails to move. The workers are an example to all the disputants.

The significance of the Faneuil hall meeting of the industrial women is deeper than that of mere effective pleading. There has long been a realization that when the industrial element realized the worth of the ballot to women and formulated it, the sex distinction in voting would be done away. There was some indication as long ago as 1895 that the demand was taking form. Then, in an imperfect test of the opinion of the people of Massachusetts, the suffrage sentiment was shown to be strong in manufacturing towns, particularly in those where the labor was of the higher order. The intervening years have developed class consciousness, not in the technical and party sense in which the Socialists use the term, but as a realization of the positive need of the worker to speak and to act in his own behalf instead of as a pleader for concessions.

To some measure, not yet determined, there has been an advance in the interest of women workers in the ballot. The logic that their interests, which are distinct without being antagonistic to the common interest, can find only a partial and imperfect voicing by others than themselves has been clearly working toward the demand for the ballot. If the ideal state is the one in which every element among the governed has a share in the governing, the case for the working women is established when it is seen that they have their own interests. And if, beyond that, it is agreed that the grant only awaits the demand, there is abundant indication that the conditions are complete for the extension of suffrage, or are strongly tending that way.

The president of the telephone operators' union, an organization that a few months ago set a high example in the method of conducting a protest against wage and hour conditions, a saleswoman, a teacher, a textile worker, a shirtwaist maker, a garment worker and a demonstrator were the speakers. Can they and those of their own trades be thought not to have a stake in government? Or can it be said that they are better represented by others than they would be by themselves? The Faneuil hall speeches helped to answer these questions. Better yet, they showed not a narrow and selfish but a quick and broad interest in government. The most deeply prejudiced critic would have to own that they who made them were capable of expressing their opinions. Voting is no more than that.

Two related occurrences within the last few days should serve to center public attention in the United States upon a matter of considerable gravity. The secretary of state appeared before the committee on foreign affairs of the House on Tuesday to urge the passage of bills now pending, providing for the construction by the United States government of residences to be occupied by ambassadors and ministers in the different countries to which they are accredited. In supporting these measures, he took occasion to tell the committee that poor men who aspire to be diplomatic representatives of the United States abroad may be as capable of representing their country as rich men. It will not do, he said, to choose diplomats solely from the ranks of the rich. "There are not," he added, "enough men among our money makers fitted for the best in diplomatic service." Neither, he insisted, should rich diplomats in the United States service be allowed to set a standard that will embarrass men of less means who later may be brought to accept positions vacated by the wealthier men.

On the same day William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic national committee, gave his reason for declining the appointment as ambassador to France. "The post," he said, "entails an expenditure of about \$150,000 a year; it pays \$17,500. I could not afford to accept it. I am going back to the practise of law and I hope to make some money." It is conceded on all sides that Mr. McCombs possesses the moral and intellectual qualifications that could reasonably be demanded for the creditable discharge of the duties of a diplomatic representative. He does not, however, possess the financial qualification that has come to be regarded as an absolute requisite. Hence, he is to be deprived of his services. The nation so deprived, it should not be for an instant forgotten, is professedly a democracy.

Providing official residences for ambassadors and ministers and making occupancy of them compulsory will help toward the correction of this abuse, but if the government at Washington shall devise some means whereby flagrantly extravagant expenditures on the part of any of its diplomatic representatives shall be made to constitute a breach of discipline punishable by removal, that will go still further in the right direction. One might say that this republic is being made ridiculous in the eyes of the world by what appears to be sanctioned vulgarity of wealth display upon the part of some who, from time to time, officially represent it abroad. And this is not the worst phase of the abuse. Its worst phase is to be found in the fact that, as Mr. Bryan points out, and as we learn from the declination of Mr. McCombs, the present method practically excludes poor but able United States citizens from high diplomatic honors.

Where a Radical Change Is Needed